HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XV NO. 123— BOMBAY WEDNESDAY SEPTEMBER 21 1927 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927			
24 „	RAJPUTANA		16,575
1 Oct.	RAZMAK@ ..		10,602
8 „	RANPURA ..		16,585
15 „	NALDERA x		16,088
22 „	KAISAR-I HIND		11,430
„	RAZMAK@		10,602
5 Nov.	RAWALPINDI		16,619
12 „	NARKUNDA x		16,302
19 „	RANCHI ..		16,650
26 „	RAJPUTANA.	MACEDONIA*..	11,120
3 Dec.	RAZMAK ..		10,602
10 „	RANPURA ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
17 „	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
24 „	RANPURA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,946
31 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
1928			
7 Jan.	RAWALPINDI.	MALOJAx ..	20,837
14 „	RANPURA		16,601
21 „	RAWALPINDI.	MOREA* ..	10,953
28 „	RANCHI ..		16,650
4 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	16,088
11 „	RAWALPINDI.		16,649
18 „	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,986
25 „	RAJPUTANA..		16,568
3 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA ..	16,302
10 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
17 „	RAZMAK@†..		10,602
24 „	CHINA$ ..		7,952
31 „	RANPURA ..		16,601
7 Apr.	MOOLTANx ..		20,847
14 „	RANCHI ..		16,650
21 „	RAZMAK@ ..		10,602
28 „	RAWALPINDI		16,619
5 May	MALOJAx		20,837
12 „	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
19 „	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,953
26 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx ..	16,088

@ To Marseilles only.

X Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

† 1st Saloon only

$ Extra sailing at the following reduced rates:—

1st Saloon to London A. £80, B. £70, C. £60.

1st Saloon to Marseilles A. £72, B. £62, C. £56.

2nd Saloon to London A. £54, B. £52.

2nd Saloon to Marseilles A. £50, B. £48.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
3rd Nov.	MANORA	7,888
17th „	DUMANA	8,427
15th Dec.	MANELA ..	8,303
1928		
12th Jan.	DOMALA	8,441
23rd Feb.	MANORA ..	7,888
8th March	DUMANA ..	8,427
5th April	MANELA ..	8,303
3rd May	DOMALA	8,441

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1927		
27th Sept.	DELTA	China & Japan
	CATHAY ..	At Colombo for Australia
13th Oct.	MOOLTAN ..	Australia
10th Nov.	MALOJA ..	Australia

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927			
21st Sept	BARALA	..	Colombo and Madras.
21st „	BARODA	..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
23rd „	VASNA	..	Busreh via Karachi
4th „	*CHAKLA		Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie
26th „	*VITA	..	Karachi via Port Okha & Cutch Mandvie.
28th „	KAROA	..	East & South Africa.
2nd Nov.	xKARAGOLA	..	Mombasa.

*Weather permitting.

xExtra sailing to Mombasa only.

There will be saillings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through Passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.		Departure	
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	12	Sept.	22	Sept.
Muroran Maru ..	5374	19	„	1	Oct.
*Sadu Maru ..	5898	29	„	12	„
Hakodate Maru..	5303	17	Oct.	30	„
Tamba Maru ..	5845	0	„	12	Nov.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738. Telg: "Yusen."

卐

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according to demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.
Agents,
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

A NEW ADDITION
TO THE WONDERS OF
THE MEDICAL WORLD

THE
'Shakti Sanjivani'
Pills

Prepared after 48 years' long experience and containing the most efficacious and highly Valued ingredients. They help the power of retention and make the body iron-strong.

Price Rs. 12-0 Net.

or a tin with 60 Gold coated Pills full one month's course.

Rs. 8-0 for a tin with 30 Pills.
For a full list of all other preparations write to:

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR - - - (Kathiawar

AMRUTANJAN
FOR
Speedy Recovery
FROM
Headache, Bruises, Cough, Cold, Rheumatism, and any and every other kind of Pain
Amrutanjan Depot
BOMBAY : : : : : MADRAS.

When You Spend so much for
Your Clothes
why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailor
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS.
PUNJESS STREET - BOMBAY

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

	Rs.
Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Reserve Funds up to 31-12-26	20,50,000
Paid Up Capital up to 31-12-26	31,07,401

HEAD OFFICE: 47, THE MALL LAHORE.

BRANCHES:

Abohar	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montgomery
Allahabad	Jullundur	Montgomery)
Amritsar	Jullundur	Okara (Dist.)
Amballa City	Jaranwalla	Peshawar Cant
Amballa Cant.	Jamma	Peshawar City.
Bombay	Jhelum City	Patiala
Cawnpore	Jhang	Quetta
Calcutta	(Maghiana)	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Karachi	Sangla Hill
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sialkot City
Gujranwalla	Lyallapur	Simla
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hafizabad	Meerut City	
Hoshiarpur	Multan City	

LONDON AGENTS:
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened an interest allowed at 3 per cent from January to June and 2 1/2 per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4 1/2 per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SHIV DATTA,
Manager.

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

Union Bank of India, Limited.

APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 39,90,000
Paid-up Capital	Rs. 39,90,000
Reserved Fund	Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—

INTEREST allowed at 3 per cent per annum from January to June and at 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from July to December. Cheques with Gujerati signatures accepted without verification by an officer of the Bank.

FIXED and SHORT DEPOSITS received on favourable terms. Rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK:—

INTEREST allowed at 4 1/2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance. Withdrawals allowed twice a week.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted against approved securities.

Every description of Banking Business transacted.

MANAGING AGENTS,
The Central Bank of India, Ltd.

Bank of India, Ld.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES: Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 2,99,30,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 1,99,00,000
RESERVED FUND	Rs. 79,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. C. ORAY,
Manager

BANKING

Bank of Baroda Ltd.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.

(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed	Rs.	60,00,000
Capital Called-up	Rs.	30,00,000
Reserved Fund		22,50,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.

BRANCHES:

Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kalol, Dwarka, Kadi and Karjan.

DIRECTORS:

Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman).
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Harishakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A. LL.B.,
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R. B. Govindbhai Hathibhai Desai, Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Nawroji B. Saklatwala, C.I.E., (Tata Sons, Ltd., Bombay).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3 3/4 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	„ 100,000,000
Reserved Fund	„ 96,560,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA
BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Seattle
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	London	Samarang
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Manila	Shimonosaki
Changchun	Nagasaki	Sourabaya
Darien	Newchwang	Sydney
Fengtien	New York	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tokyo
Hankow	Osaka	Tsinan
Harbin	Peking	Tsingtan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted

WASHIO,
Manager.

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids etc., cured Without Knife by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand, "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4 Postage extra. Ask particulars.

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi Bengal.

Tel.—Ulber, Kandi.
Agents:—KEMP & CO., Bombay.
J. TIRATH & CO., Karachi.

INSURANCE

NATIONAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:— 7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
Estd. 1906.

The Progressive Indian Insurance Company.

EVERY YEAR A RECORD YEAR.

	1925.	1926
New Business	[Rs. 67,25,500	Rs. 82,74,000
New Premium Income	„ 3,43,794	„ 4,46,826
Premium Income	„ 17,83,154	„ 19,79,361
Life Assurance Fund	„ 82,70,393	„ 91,49,103

ATTRACTIVE FEATURES:

- Low rates of premium.
- Liberal Surrender Values.
- Loans on policies at very moderate rate of interest.
- Prompt Settlement of Claims.
- Bonuses on policies declared at a high rate.
- Cash Value of Bonuses granted at liberal rate.
- Financial Security absolute.
- Policies are World-wide.

Prospectus and Forms please write to the
BOMBAY BRANCH: Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

HAVE YOU CONSIDERED?
One Rupee
per day can get you at age 25
LIFE INSURANCE
or Rs. TEN THOUSAND with profits - (estimated at Rs. 3,000) payable to you when you are aged 55 or to your heirs in case of premature death.

INQUIRE AT THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE Co. Ltd.
Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort. BOMBAY.

INSURE WITH:—
THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL
THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, Ltd.
Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.

No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No Capitalists

CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,90,000. COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely The LOWEST RATES INSURANCE OVER Rs. 4,00,000.

No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of difference on premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars Apply to:—
P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L. Secretary, 285/10, Bowbazar St., CALCUTTA.
AGENCY APPLICATION INVITED

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First ..	1917	Rs. 11,732
Second ..	1920	Rs. 27,737
Third ..	1923	Rs. 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 23-25, Humum Street Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,700.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

Minimum Charge being Annas Twelve

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box Number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED.—ENGINEERS, TRAVELLING SALESMEN, experienced in Crude Oil Engines, Rice Flour Oil, Ice, etc. Apply stating salary to B. D. BERY, 41, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
A 29286.

WANTED.—AGENTS and TYPISTS. Enclose anna stamp. UNIVERSAL SHORTHAND BUREAU, "Swarajya", Delhi.
A R451

WANTED.—A SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON for the Varsada Dispensary. Applications stating age, experience, the minimum pay expected should reach the CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Cambay before the end of September, 1927.
A 292 1

WANTED.—COMMERCIAL AGENTS for introducing cigarettes business in Kathiawar. Pay only reasonable according to qualifications and experience.—Apply sharp with copies of testimonials to Box No. 2029 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
A 29282.

WANTED.—Persons to learn Shorthand and Touch Typewriting. Individual tuition is given to each student under an experienced teacher of longstanding. Success guaranteed.—THE CROWN TYPEWRITING CO., 126, Cawasji Patel Street, opp. Hongkong Bank Ltd., Fort, Bombay. APPLY TO-DAY.
A R463

WANTED.—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle", Daily and Sunday Editions. Apply for the Revised Terms of Agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", "Hari" Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.
A

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Old Custom House Road, Bombay.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED.—A NURSING SUPERINTENDENT for Chhindwara Women's Hospital, C. P. Pay according to qualifications and experience. Apply to MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.
A R452

WANTED.—An experienced AGRICULTURAL EXPERT specially in fruits growing, graduate not essential. Pay according to qualifications. Apply sharp with copies of testimonials to Box No. 2028, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
A 29281.

MATRIMONIAL.

WANTED.—A MATCH either virgin or widow for a widower Hindu of 32 years age. At present serving in Uganda. No caste restrictions. Apply with photo, age, qualifications and caste to Box No. 2030, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle"
R458.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—PURE SILK SARRHIES, 5, 5½, 6 yards by 44 inches, without borders. Cream and Champaigne colour. Guaranteed best stuff. High testimonials awarded. Sold at Reduced Rate at Rs. 3 per yard. Packing and postage free. Goods sent per V. P. P. order at once. WANTED COMMISSION AGENTS. For terms apply to SYAL TRADING CO., Regd. "Rose Villa", P. B. No. 12, Grand Trunk Road, LUDHIANA.
T R444.

TO SALE.—BRASS NAME-PLATES, ½ inch and 1½ inch letter at 0-2-6 and 0-6-9 a letter with frame. THE FAVOURITE NAME-PLATE CO., 2-7, Hammam Street, Bombay 1. Agents wanted.
T R464.

CASEMENT CLOTH.

Choose Kakomi Casement cloths and Doosoties for your furnishing fabrics. They will not need replacing next year or the year after. Select your own colour scheme from our range of 38 artistic shades.
Samples sent free on request.
Prices from Rs. 0-9-6 to Rs. 0-13-0 per yard.
TABLE CLOTHS.
You will find it difficult to equal the quality of Kakomi Table Cloths, even at double the price.
Prices from Rs. 1-3 to Rs. 1-3-6 per yard.
THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO.,
CAWNPORE.
K2

HOTELS

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD

MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH, CALCUTTA.
PREMIER AND LARGEST INDIAN HOTEL.
CHARGES:—Rs. 10, 6, 4, & 2-8 per diem.
(Family suites with bath available.)
Telegrams:—'CALHOTEL'

MEDICAL.

"GOOD CHANCE."

Renowned Silky Muslims for ladies and gentlemen. Sample piece 12 yds., fit for 6 shirts. Breadth 1-1/4 yds., Rs. 7-8. Ready shirts 6—Neck 15" Rs. 9. Money back in full if not approved. A. S. MURTY & CO., CHICACOLE CITY.
R401B

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.

Corona Four Latest New	Rs. 195
Corona Three fine	Rs. 95
Remington 10 Latest Slightly used	Rs. 150
Remington 10 Brief good	Rs 110
Remingtons 10 & 11 from	Rs. 75
Gujarati Remington 9	Rs. 125
Century Portable	Rs. 85

Rebuilt Remingtons Nos. 10 & 11 and Olivers 9, F'scap & Brief at specially reduced prices. STANDARD TYPEWRITER CO. 321, Hornby Road, Opp. Petit's Institute Fort, Bombay.

PROFESSION.

DON'T RISK your fortune blindly in the Poona Race. Consult me before it is too late. N. PURUSHOTHAM Fortune Teller. Empire Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. Attendance 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. No Tips please.
P.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	... Rs. 4-3-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of Gin and Press Stores for the 1927-28 Season for the five Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories of Mewar State.

The Tenders will be received by the Raj Shri Mahakma Khas Udaipur from the 1st October, to 5th October, 1927. Forms and Conditions of Tenders will be supplied by the undersigned on application.

RAGHUBAR DAYAL MATHUR,
For General Manager,
State Cotton Ginning & Pressing Factories,
Bhilwara (Mewar).
29260.

MYSORE RAILWAYS.

Advertisement No. 19.

CONCESSION TO PASSENGERS FOR DASARA FESTIVITIES 1927.

CONCESSION RETURN TICKETS for all classes of passengers for the journey from any station on the Mysore Railways to Mysore and back will be issued at 1-1/2 times the single fare from the starting station to Mysore. The tickets will be issued between the 20th September, 1927, and 6th October, 1927, the return journey portion of the tickets being available for the return journey by trains leaving Mysore up to the midnight of 15th October, 1927. No refunds will be granted on unused or partially used return tickets.

Passengers holding 1st and 2nd Class Return Tickets must exchange their return halves of tickets for fresh tickets before commencing journey and those holding Inter and 3rd Class return tickets need not exchange their return halves of tickets.

The M. and S. M. Railway have agreed to issue 1st and 2nd Class Return Tickets from Madras to Mysore and back at the following fares:—1st Class Rs. 44-8-0 and 2nd Class Rs. 25-11-0 on the same conditions notified in para 1.

N.B.—Passengers from stations on Birur-Shimoga Section, Tarikere-Narasimharajapura Tramway and Chikjajur-Chitaldrug Railway to Mysore and 'vice versa' as well as passengers from stations on the Kolar District Railways travelling via Bowringpet will have to pay full double fares over the M. & S. M. Railway portion of the journey.

During the above period, no seats or berths in Upper Class carriages will be available unless reserved for in advance. No reservation will be done unless tickets are bought in advance and presented at the time of applying for reservation. No compartments in III and Inter will be reserved during this period.

For full details and other information see Circular posted at all stations on the Mysore Railways or apply to the Traffic Manager, Mysore.
29278

THE WESTERN INDIA TANNERIES, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Share Holders of the above Company will be held on the 24th day of September, 1927, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the Registered Office of the Company, 2A, Dharavi Road, Dharavi, Bombay.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will remain CLOSED from the 17th day of September, 1927, to 24th September, 1927 (both days inclusive).

By Order of the Board,
PRATAP PANDIT & CO.,
Managing Agents.
29288

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO. LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office, Central Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 29th September, 1927, at 4 p.m. (S.T.)

(i) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ended 31st March, 1927.
(ii) To declare a dividend.
(iii) To elect two Directors in place of Mr. N. B. Saklatvala, C.I.E., and Mr. Narottam Morarjee, who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election and offer themselves accordingly.
(iv) To elect a Director in place of Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai, who has been appointed a Director under Article 88 of the Company's Articles of Association and retires under the same Article, but is eligible for re-election and offers himself accordingly.
(v) To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.
(vi) To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th day of September to the 7th day of October, 1927, (both days inclusive).

By Order of the Board,
A. A. ENGINEER,
Secretary.
29291

NOTICE.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

MESSRS. NOWROJI HORMASJI & CO., hitherto located at Old Custom House Road, Hari Building, have now REMOVED to 237, FRERE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration to the Property and Credits of GANPATRAO KRISHNARAO GORAKSHAKAR or G. K. GORAKSHAKAR, of Bombay, Pathare Hindu Inhabitant, a Government servant, Sub-Divisional Officer, Public Works Department, Bombay. Deceased.
NARMADABAI, widow of the deceased abovenamed of Bombay, Pathare Prabhu Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Naigaum Cross Road, outside the Fort, unemployed. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this twenty-ninth day of August in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty seven and in the Eighteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.

E. J. DAVAR,

The 29th day of August, 1927.
Messrs. DIKSHIT MANEKLAL & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
29292

MORE THAN 90,000 CLIENTS HAVE HAD OUR WONDERFUL FORETELLING.

Full Annual Life Reading of amazing accuracy with a wonderful delineation of life and character Re. 1. Five years' Life Reading Rs. 2-8 Postage Extra. State time and date of birth or of writing the letter.

Mr. Bhimji K. Chotai, Sub-Engineer, P. W. D. Sub-Divisional Officer, (Kathiawar) Una, writes on 26-10-1926:—"I have tried many Astrologers both native and Europeans but I have found your work as the best of all."

KALINGA ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU, Vizianagram City.

AUCTION SALES.

J. S. MODY & CO.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO DEALERS IN CURIOS AND LOVERS OF INDIAN ART.

Auction sale of stock in trade of Banaras, Moradabad, Jaipur, Husiarpur, Sharanpur, Farukabad and Indian Art Brass chased, and Ivory curios comprising salvers of various sizes, Tea sets, carved folding teapoys, Cashmere Turqise ware. Table covers and curtains, as also shop furniture such as glass door cupboards, shelves etc.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers will on THURSDAY, the 22nd and FRIDAY, the 23rd September, 1927, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell in suitable lots by public auction at the shop lately occupied by Messrs. Tarachand Purashram in Medows Street, Fort by order of the concerned the abovementioned goods.

The above is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Half Price Sale

VAISHNAVITE REFORMERS OF INDIA
BY PROF. T. RAJAGOPALA CHARIAR

CONTENTS—Nathamuni; Pundarikaksha Yamunacharya; Sri Ramanujacharya Sri Vedanta Desika Manavala Maha Muni and Chaitanya.

Price Re. 1 (One)

TEN TAMIL SAINTS
By Mr. M. S. Poornalingam Pillai, B.A.

CONTENTS:—Saint Jnana Sambandar: The Impaler of the Jains, Saint Manickavachakar; The Hammer of the Buddhists. Saint Appar; an ideal Servant of God. Saint; Sundarar; God's Bondsman, Saint Kannappa; The Nimrod Bhakta. Saint Karaikal Ammai The Demon Poetess. Saint Tiruvalluvar; A Great Moralist. Saint Meykanda; The Great Saiva Sidhanti; Saint Thayumanavar; A popular Poet-Philosopher; Saint Pattinaththar.

Price As. 12.

SRI MADHWACHARYA

Sketch of his life and Times By Mr. C.N. Krishnaswami Aiyar, M.A., The Philosophy of Madhwacharya. A clear and concise exposition. By Mr. S. Subba Rao, M. A.

Price As. 12.

INDIA'S UNTOUCHABLE SAINTS
By Mr. K. V. RAMASWAMI, B.A., B.L.,

In this book are presented the lives of four notable saints that have sprung from what are called the "untouchable" classes of India. These saints appeared in different parts of the country: Nanda, in South India, Ravi Das in Oudh, Chokamela in Maharashtra, and Hari Das Thakur in Bengal.

Price As. 6.

AGGRESSIVE HINDUISM
BY SISTER NIVEDITA

IN this little book Sister Nivedita urges that the "History of India should be humanized, emotionalized made the trumpet voice and evangel of the races that inhabit India."

Price As. Four.

The above five books are given away at half the prices mentioned.

G. A. NATESAN & CO.
Publishers, George Town, Madras.

Drive Out
The Dread Disease:
MALARIA
BY USING

ZANDU'S Malaria Mixture

That Rapidly Removes
The Root Cause
of The Malady
IN
Repeated attacks of
Fever attended with
Enlargement of Spleen
Loss of Strength
Loss of Appetite
Prompt & Persistent use of

ZANDU'S Malaria Mixture

is
Just What You Need

ZANDU PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LTD.
BOMBAY 14

Selling Branch:
Old Bhatia Mahajanwadi,
Kalbadevi, Bombay 2

One Bottle Ans. 14; One Doz. Rs. 9

List of Ayurvedic Preparations on application.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIRST NATIONAL PICTURES
Presents
"CYTHEREA"
A Picture of the restlessness of Society to-day.
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE.
TIME 6-15, 8-15 and 10 P.M.
PATHE CINEMA Royal Opera House

OWING TO PUBLIC DEMAND.
IMPERIAL CINEMA
Lamington Road,
Offers an opportunity to witness
TO-NIGHT and During THIS WEEK
EXCELSIOR FILM COMPANY'S
GRAND SOCIAL SUPER PRODUCTION
"NANAND-BHOJAI"
OR
The VICTIM OF THE SOCIETY
Featuring
Miss ZUBEDA, Mr. UDWADIA and others
Daily Four Shows at: 5-, 7, 9 & 11 p.m.
Extra Shows on Sat., Sun. & Bank Holidays at 3 p.m.
DON'T MISS
COMING— An Imperial Production
DANCING GIRL.

CINEMA MAJESTIC
Presents THIS WEEK
Kohinoor Film Co.'s
CINEMA QUEEN
Featuring
Miss Ruby, as Cinema Queen.
DON'T FAIL THIS.

MAHARASHTRA NATAK MANDALI
WILL STAGE
TO-NIGHT at 9 p. m.
KANCHANGADCHI MOHANA
AND
On Saturday 24th September at 9 p. m.
& on Sunday 25th September at 4 p. m.
KICHAK VADH
AT THE
Elphinstone Theatre
GRANT ROAD.
Booking is open at the theatre from 8 to 11 a. m. and 4 to 7 p. m.

VIDHVA VIVAH SAHAIK SABHA
(Under the supervision of Sir Ganga Ram Trust Society)

Every Hindu and Social Reformer must subscribe to one of the following journals and thus help the cause and keep himself in touch with the movement:—

(1) Vidhva Sahaik (Urdu Monthly)
(2) Vidhva Bandhu (Hindi Monthly)
(3) Widows' Cause (English Monthly).

Annual subscription Rs. 2/-
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LAJPAT RAI SAHNI.
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The box answers the following and similar questions in all languages, speaking with deceased souls, trace of stolen articles, lost persons, hidden treasures, articles in the pockets of others, news from far, fate of the sick, can forespell the result of every work, etc.
Price Rs. 2-8-0: Postage as. 6.
B.B. BENGALI & SONS
Chhakkala Street, Farrukhabad.

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AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT and During THIS WEEK! GREAT RUSH

SHRI KRISHNA FILM CO.'S SPECIAL PRODUCTION

"THE BORN HERO" OR THE DAWN OF CHIVALRY

A FILM FULL OF SENSATIONAL LOVE, JEALOUSY, INTRIGUE AND WAR

Messrs. NANDRAM and Miss play the chief parts.

TO BE SCREENED AT

Time : 5, 7, 9 & 11 p.m.
Saturday & Sunday—Special Show at 3 p.m.

KRISHNA CINEMA

DUBASH THEATRE
New Charni Road.

CONDITIONS IN KOREA

A RACE WHICH HAS GIVEN UP HOPE.

AN AMERICAN'S IMPRESSOINS.

What the Philipines are to America, orea is to Japan. Japan has conquered orea not only politically, but even indus-ially and they are striving hard to ake the Koreans culturally their own h and kin. In the following lines have en set out an American Press corres-ndent's impressions about the life and airs in Korea. The Koreans impress a sual visitor as a race which has given hope. And when hope is gone does orea live? "Yes," says the correspon-nt, "Koreans do not want to become even appear as Japanese."

e people who have forgotten how to ile is a generalization one may make er spending twenty-four hours in this wly re-made capital of an ancient land, lightheartedness there is no evidence. e naked and semi-naked children play-g in the street appear to have no games at call for happy shouts or gleeful cla-our. The school children slip silently hoolward or homeward, with no merry atter amongst the girls, all dressed in uropean clothing; with no pranks mongst the boys, walking stiffly in Japa-se school uniforms. White-robed women th waistline close to the armpits, stride ng with stony faces, walking with the ee, graceful carriage of those who carry eir bundles, light and heavy, balanced on their heads. The men, in fluffy snow-hite garments, with their mirth-provoking ats tied under cains—"Happy Hooli-n" affairs of woven horsehair—either alk haughtily along, looking neither to e right nor to the left, or squat along e curbings and cluster at the street rners, solemnly sucking long-stemmed pes and conversing in husk grunts. All ple in the one native Korean theatre, tened to in silence by a blank-faced dience, is slow and solemn to the funeral int, and even the choruses of the keissing," the Korean professional sing-g girls, sung to the accompaniment of throbbing drum, are like dirages, in slow ep chest notes.

The Koreans impress a casual visitor as race which has given up hope and yet e people of Korea possess more, are ore secure in what they have and have ore to look forward to than at any time the long history of their country.

Well conducted government schools, ly paid for by the tax-payers of Japan, e open for the children. Taxes are fair-light and honestly collected. There is mplete freedom of religion. There is ven-handed justice in the courts. Through-ut the land reclamation and irrigation rojects on large scales are in course of eing carried out. One after another the lagues that formerly ravaged the popu-tion are being driven back before zea-ously applied sanitary science. The death te is decreasing, the birth rate is in-reasing. The number of Koreans with vings in banks or post office has multi-lied a thousand times since the annexa-ion of the country to Japan.

KOREA QUIET.

One would suppose that the Koreans would be in some degree happy and per-haps, under their dour exterior, they may e, but certainly there is nothing in their ppearance to indicate it.

Korea is politically quiet. The vague plans for independence, which every foreign visitor used to hear so much about up to a year or so ago, are now no longer discussed. The recent substitution of a former Minister of War as Governor General in place of the much loved Vi-count Saito, who left to head the Japanese delegation to the Geneva Naval Confer-ence has not aroused the Koreans in any way, nor has the new head of the colonial government done anything to alter the wise course of the Saito administration. Things are moving smoothly, the crops are in good shape and the people are apathetic.

Surveying Kores from a train window. On a journey the length of the peninsula leads to the impression that this is a land without an every-day religion. In Japan it is impossible to travel a mile along any road without seeing a temple or a shrine. Throughout China the little dog-kennel shrines do the landscape, with temples, pagodas, lama towers and other evidences of a religion frequently encountered. But in Korea one may pass village after vil-lage, town after town and even traverse the cities without seeing more than three or four Korean places of worship. Per-haps this accounts in part for the lack of any light in the average Korean face.

Christian churches one will see. Shinto shrines are to be found and an occasional Buddhist temple of evident Japanese con-struction. The capital city of Seoul is overlooked by a Roman Catholic cathedral; on an adjacent hill a great Shinta shrine, dedicated to the memory of the late Em-peror Meiji, gleams under the Korean sun. But in no conspicuous spot in the entire city is there any Korean edifice de-dicated to Buddha or reserved for the worship of Confucius.

BUDDHISM EXCLUDED.

Before the coming of the Japanese the Korean Rulers frowned upon Buddhism and banished the temples to far-distant mountain spots. The Koreans of to-day have not brought any of these temples back to the people, although at perfect liberty to do so if they desire.

It would be folly to believe that to-day's absence of anything approaching agitation in Korea means that Koreans have become wholly reconciled to their status as a subject race. There are many things to prove otherwise. One straw in the national current is the fact that while many of the younger Koreans are adopt-ing foreign dress, the streets being dotted with pannama-hatted dandies and short-skirted flappers, with quite a number of older Koreans wearing Chinese clothes and some in Russian blouse and trousers, nowhere in Korea can one find a Korean wearing the Japanese kimono.

Again, while there are a few marriages on record in which Korean men have married low-class Japanese women, there are practically no unions between Korean women and Japanese men.

The policy of assimilation which is to-day being discussed in Japanese Cabinet circles, will, if adopted, have slight suc-cess so long as Korean national sentiment remains as it unquestionably is to-day. Koreans do not want to become or even appear to be Japanese.

MILL STORES.

(MESSRS. MAGANBHAI AMIN & CO., BOMBAY.)

Bombay, Sept. 20.

Current prices of sizing ingredients and heavy chemicals.

	Per Ton. Rs. a. p.
China clay, best quality	93 0 0
China clay, bazar quality	78 0 0
	Per Cwt.
Farina, supra (Dutch)	14 12 0
Epsom Salt	3 10 0
Sago, Flour, 1st quality	11 4 0
Sago, Flour, market quality	11 0 0
Maize, Starch, continental	12 12 0
Dextrine (Potato) White	16 0 0
Zinc Chloride German	15 14 0
Magnesium Chloride German	4 4 0
Australian Mutton Tallow, white	34 8 0
Vegetable Tallow, Good quality	33 0 0
Vegetable Tallow, Market quality	30 0 0
Turkey, Red Oil, concentrated	45 0 0
Turkek Red Oil, 50 per cent. Guaranteed	23 0 0
Turkey Red Oil, 50 per cent. Market quality	20 0 0
Bleaching Powder, United Alkali Small Pkg.	10 8 9
Bleaching Powder, United Alkali Large Pkg.	9 0 0
Bleaching Powder, Electro (German) Small	9 12 0
Bleaching Powder, Electro (German) Large	8 8 0
Sodium Sulphide, English, Small Pkg.	9 6 0
Sodium Sulphide, English, Large Pkg.	8 14 0
Sodium Sulphide, German Small	8 14 0
Sodium Sulphide, German Large Pkg.	8 10 0
Sodium Sulphide Japanese Small	8 4 0
Bichromate of Potash Small Pkg.	31 0 0
Soda, Ash,	6 12 0
	Per lb.
Aniline Salt Electro	0 7 8
Antimony Salt	0 6 0
Hydro Sulphide B.A.S.F.	0 10 3
Hydro Sulphide English	0 9 0

For Farina we understand that some big lots are put in Bonded Warehouse. Moreover in October very heavy consign-ments are also expected; so the prospects appear to be very gloomy and dearer purchases by some importers will entail losses.

At present China Clay, Magnesium Chloride, Farina and Bleaching powder are being sold at below cost price owing to repeal of Customs duty from the 1st of October and still there is every possibility of further fall in the prices after the arrival of fresh consignments passed duty free.

FRAUD ON INDIA.

COMMITTING IT TO DETRIMENTAL OBLIGATIONS.

INSIDIOUS WAY OF THRUSTING IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

The following are extracts from the speech of Lala Lajpat Rai on the Bill of protection to films, delivered in the As-sembly on the 14th instant:—

Sir, I do not object to the appointment of a Committee to consider the question of censorship of cinema films; but I find that the real object of this Resolution is practically to afford a kind of protection to films produced in the British Empire. As regards the encouragement of the In-dian industry, it is all eye-wash. We know that the Indian industry is not in a good condition. I would rather urge that no films except those produced in India should be exhibited in India at all. I do not see any reason why the British Empire should have the preference, and why only films produced in the British Empire should exhibited and not those produced in any other country. If this prin-ciple is going to be adopted, I do not see why it should not be introduced all round specially in the book industry as well. Cinemas have an educational value; so have books. Authors of books are being encouraged to come to this country and Government officials co-operate with them so that they may write books which are extremely humiliating to the Indians, full of lies and insulting to the manhood and womanhood of this coun-try. I do not understand this parental solicitude to protect the morals of the peo-ple of this country. I cannot see any pu-rity of purpose behind this Resolution con-sidering the aptitude and behaviour of va-rious officials in connection with a book which is now on the lips of everybody in this country. I can see no basis for this Resolution except the anxiety of Government to protect and encourage Bri-tish produced films. Why not extend that anxiety also to the protection of British Empire produced books and give those a preference over American produced books? If an American author can be imported into this country and helped in the work of degrading the people of this country. I see no reason why American films should not be exhibited in India. The European community is very anxious not to let films into this country which depict a degraded view of European life. But are those films lish and other people against Asiatics in entirely false? And if they are true to the life of the people, why should there be any objection raised to their being exhi-bited in this country?

PROPAGANDA AGAINST ASIATICS.

Sir, I have travelled in many countries and I think there is a deliberate conspi-racy amongst film-producers in the va-rious countries of Europe and America to bring into discredit and contempt all Asia-tic countries, by means of cinema produc-tions. I have seen several films in Eng-land and elsewhere in which most disgrace-ful and humiliating scenes representing Asiatic life are shown, nauseous details of a Rajah's life or a Nabob's harem which are produced simply to prejudice the Eng-lis hand other people against Asiatics in general and Indians in particular. I say that the axiety behind this Resolution is not genuine and is really an anxiety to pro-tect the British film industry, because per-haps the British films in competition with the American article do not draw such crowded houses and do not bring much money.

FRAUD ON INDIA.

I wish emphatically to protest against this procedure of committing India direct-ly or indirectly to various schemes of Im-perial preference through people who do not represent India and who do not know India's wishes, who nevertheless commit India to schemes to which it is claimed afterwards that India was a party and therefore must abide by the commitments thus made. I submit that is a very objec-tionable procedure to which we, on this side of the House, very strongly object. To the League of Nations, the Internation-al Labour Conference and various other Conferences, representatives are sent who do not represent the wishes of India and who make statements and commit themselv-es to schemes entirely detrimental to the interests of this country. We on this side of the House insist on non-official re-presentation; but the procedure which Gov-ernment adopts is a very roundabout one; and there are non-officials and non-officials. Government has got into the habit of catching hold of one or two gentlemen to represent non-official India in the differ-ent Conferences. Some times it is a Hin-du and some times a Muslim; but the cha-racter is almost always the same. He is ostensibly nominated to represent poor In-dia's interests, the interests of 300 mil-lions of the people of this country. What-ever he says, whatever he agrees to, is afterwards quoted as having been said or agreed to on behalf of India. That is a course which we strongly object to.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Sept. 20.

Interest Day to Day Loans 3 1/2 per cent.

Interest 7 Days Market Loans 3 1/2 per cent.

Bank Bills, 3 months 4 11/32 per cent.

Bank Bills, 6 months 4 15/32 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 4 3/4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 5 1/4 per cent.

DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Sept. 19.

Demand Bills 486.18

LONDON EXCHANGES.

T T Berlin on London 20.43 3/8.
T T Amsterdam on London 12.13 7/8.
T T Brussels on London. 34.93.
T T Madrid on London Unquoted.
T T Milan on London Unquoted.
T T Berne on London 25.22.
T T Paris on London 124.02.
T T London on Prague 164.12.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Sept. 19.

Silver—Market uncertain.
Spot 25 7/8.
Forward 25 7/8

LONDON GOLD.

London, Sept. 19.

Bar Gold, Fine per oz. £4:4:11 1/2

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Sept. 19.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C. & F. Calcutta.—
September per cwt. 14/10 1/2.
Oct/Dec per cwt. 15/1 1/2.
Jan/Mar per cwt. 15/4 1/2.
C. & F. Bombay.—
Oct/Dec per cwt. 15/3 1/4.
C. & F. Karachi.
Oct/Dec per cwt. 15/4.

INDIAN WEEKLY STATISTICS

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN, LTD.

September 20

RECEIPTS.

	Week ending 10th Sept. 1927. Bales.	1926. Bales.
Calcutta	392	661.
Bombay x	24633	11393
Karachi	3769	1540
Madras	3276	3881
Rangoon	280 (a)	..
Tuticorin	700	241
	33049	17716

EXPORTS.

	Week ending 10th Sept. 1927 Bales.	1926. Bales.
Calcutta	3556	3343
Bombay	22112	7729
Karachi	6871	5790
Madras	3842	3780
Rangoon	958	45
Tuticorin	11894	5908
	49233	26595

RECEIPTS.

	1st to 10th Sept. 19-27	19-26
Calcutta	991	1204
Bombay x	30101	18131
Karachi	6838	2615
Madras	8305	7892
Rangoon	280	28
Tuticorin	2374	1165
	48889	30536

EXPORTS.

	1st Sept. to 10th Aug. 1926-27	1925-26.
Calcutta	4435	3791
Bombay x	42774	12567
Karachi	17013 (b)	9256
Madras	5740 (b)	3780
Rangoon	1479	45
Tuticorin	11894 (b)	6048
	83335	35487

(a) to 3rd Sept. * Includes Coastal Ports and reshipments of foreign cotton.
(b) Subject to correction

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY FROM KARACHI.

Week ending 19th September 1927. 1926
203 144

1st Sept. to 19th September 19-27. 1926-
1197 1278

EXPORTS FROM KARACHI.

Week ending 7th Sept.

	1927.	1926.
United Kingdom		1988
Continent		9281
China		..
Japan		..
Bombay (a)	11	902
U. S. A. ..	..	375
	11	13246

	1st Sept. to 31st Aug. *1926-27	1925-26.
United Kingdom	45195	65995
Continent	374050	425150
China	64514	131468
Japan	191203	413563
Bombay (a) ..	44645	119862
U. S. A.	9501	9750
	733108	1162788

(Continued from column 6.)

the air is locally more humid than usual. Maximum temperature was higher than usual at Malegaon and Belgaum and lower at Bijapur and Hyderabad; the minimum was above normal in the extreme north of the division.

General Remarks.—Widespread rainfall has again occurred in the Peninsula. Rain has fallen nearly generally in the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad and Malabar and locally in Gujarat, the west Central Provinces, the Madras Deccan, southeast Madras and on the north Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in Kathiawar. The chief amounts, besides those already mentioned, are 0.18" at Mangalore, 1.60" at Calicut, 0.87" at Cochin, 0.48" at Bellary, 0.12" at Madras, 0.42" at Trichinopoly and 0.50" at Maslipatam.

Forecast.—An increase of rainfall is probable in the Konkan.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL RAINFALL.

Bombay, Sept. 20.

Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of date Colaba Point 0.06, Fort 0.04, J. J. Hospital 0.01.

Total since 1st June to date Colaba Point 57.38, Fort 72.71, J. J. Hospital 56.68.

Total or the corresponding period of 1925 Colaba Point 47.33, Fort 52.56, J. J. Hospital 49.97.

Total or the corresponding period of 1926 Colaba Point 67.20, Fort 99.40, J. J. Hospital 81.25.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, Sept. 20.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 20th September 1927.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F) at 8 a.m. 29.693 inches (.135 below normal).

Barometer corrected at 4 p.m. (previous day) 29.653 inches (.086 below normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.069.

Temperature (dry bulb) as 8 a.m. 79.3 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.2 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 86.1 degrees (1.2 above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 78.5 degress (1.7 above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 91 per cent.

Relative Humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 86 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. N.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 6 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 113 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 14 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy—10) 10.

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.06 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 1.27 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 57.45 inches.

Weather Remarks.—Thunder and lighting at distance.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

FOR THE 20TH SEPTEMBER 1927.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hrs. on Tuesday, the 20th September 1927, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear and humidity is considerably in defect. Maximum temperature was locally above normal; the minimum was lower than usual in the whole of the province. The thermometer rose yesterday to 107 deg. at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded and the air is drier than usual. Maximum temperature was above normal in the whole of the area; the minimum was lower than usual in the northwestern parts only.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded over Rajputana. Humidity is in large defect in upper Sind and the whole of Rajputana. Maximum temperature was higher and the minimum lower than usual generally in the plains of Rajputana, while both maximum and minimum temperatures were above normal at Mount Abu. The highest temperature in the division yesterday was 106 deg. at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Veraval has had 0.10" of rain and Surat 0.18". Skies are clear or lightly clouded over Central India West and north Gujarat and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. The air is generally drier than usual. Maximum temperature was above normal except on the Kathiawar coast; the minimum also was higher than usual locally in Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Khandwa reports 0.31" of rain, Akola 0.10", and Amraoti 0.53". Skies are in general lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect in the north of the area. Maximum temperature was generally above normal; the minimum was almost as usual everywhere.

The Konkan.—Bombay has had 0.06" of rain and Ratnagiri 1.67". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature was almost normal in the division and attained at Bombay a maximum value of 86 deg. 1 (2 deg. above noral) and a minimum value (1 deg. .5 (2 deg. above normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Ahmednagar reports 1.86" of rain, Poona 1.04", Sholapur 1.61", Bijapur 2.29", Belgaum 0.87", Aurangabad 0.15", Nizamabad 0.50" and Hyderabad 1.66". Skies are in general heavily clouded and

(Continued in colum 5.)

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

AMERICANS:—Declined on hedge and professional selling. Futures 71 to 77 points lower.

LOCAL:—Nervous Bull unloading. Short covering. Steady at the decline

PRIVATE CABLES:—

Messrs. Patel Bros. have rereived the following cables to-day:—

October highest 21.31 (10-15 a.m.) lowest 20.32 (at the close).

New York market declined on continued hedge selling and professional selling, stoploss orders being reached.

Liverpool: 9-05 a.m.: Weather cooler. Light to moderate rainfall Central belt and Western Belt.

11-55 a.m.: Buying on heavy rains reported in Georgia.

9-05 p.m.: Light to heavy rains over the entire belt.

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool:

Continued hedge selling.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 19th inst. as under:

"Situation momentarily demoralised. Rather wait for furthe wrekanse st obuy."

Liverpool dated the 19th inst.:—

"New York cables:—South selling still influenced by Government Bureaus bearish opinion."

Messrs. Bruel and Co. in their daily states that in New York yesterday a further shary decline was recorded and prices there now stand 4 cents lower than the rates ruling after the publication of the last Bureau Report. We do not think that the decline there will be carried very much further and we are inclined to recommend our friends to commence buying again at the present level.

This does not apply to the local market, prices here being relatively far too high and in view of the favourable crop prospects in this Country we think it is safe to look for a widening of the parity between our market and America.

Messrs. Vurdhman and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

"Market depressed by a speculative "Bear" movement owing to anticipated favourable Census Ginners' Report. Importers selling hedge freely, our opinion is that the market is waiting to buy at a decline."

AMERICAN:

Bombay, Sept. 20.

Yesterday the New York futures market opened steady and prices improved 28 points on scattered buying. At this level there was renewed hedge selling and professional selling which resulted in a steady fall in the values. As the prices declined stoploss orders were caught which caused a bad break and prices closed the lowest point of the day, i.e., 71 to 77 points. The range was 99 points for the day and closing tone was poor. Spot cotton prices declined 70 points to 20.55c.

The Liverpool cotton market opened 18 points lower but improved on scattered buying on reports of heavy rains in Georgia. The close was steady at a decline of 10 to 11 points. Ready cotton prices declined 10 points to 11.73d. per lb.

The general sentiment continues divided as on one side reports indicate no improvement in crop prospects while on the other increasing movement forces continued hedge selling and short selling. The situation was over bought a week ago and it required readjustment of the technical situation which we believe is in progress at the moment. By this time the South must have hedged good quantity and even though there may be fdrther hedge sales depressing prices temporarily we believe it dangerohs to be short of cotton at this level.

LOCAL MARKET.

Bombay, Sept. 20.

Following a decline of 71 points in New York futures the local market opened at Rs. 423/ and improved slightly on scattered buying. At the advance there was long liquidation which increased on easier Liverpool cables. There was absence of buyers and prices closed easy as under at 4 p.m.:—

Broach A/M.	423	425	418	418/3
Oomra D/J.	391	393	388	388/4
Bengal D/J.	355	355	349	349

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, Sept. 20.

Liverpool opened 33 points lower and ruled easy on local selling. The forward market opened at Rs. 419/ and after declining to Rs. 418/ prices improved on short covering to secure profits. The close was rather steady as under:—

Broach A/M.	419	422	418	422
Oomra D/J.	388	390	388	390
Bengal D/J.	349	350	349	350

SAMPIN MARKET.

Bombay. Sept. 20.

	Yen.
Sept.	238.30—1.20
Dec.	244.90—0.60
March	250.50—0.80

DAILY ROOM RATES.

Bombay, Sept. 20.

Bengal 350 D/J.
Broach 419 A/M.
Oomra 387 D/J.
Southern 382 A/S.

	Fine	Fully good	good	FGF.
Southern	395	391	387	383.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay September. 20

		Ready Mill Terms New.
Bengal Superfine	M. G.	355
„ Fine M.G.	350	Nov.+21/Dec.+15
„	F. G. M. G.	345/—
Sind-Punjab Fine	„ „	350/—
„	F. G. „	345/—
Wardha-Hingt Fine	M. G.	405/ 8
Nagpur	„ 405-8.	Nov+29/Dec+20/1
Yeotmal	„	403-5
Arvi	430-5	Nov+23/Dec+15
Amracti		393-95
Khamgaon Akola	393-95	Nov+15-6/De+7-8
Mulkapur	„	390-92
Khandesh	390/92	Nov.+7-8 Dec.—1
Muthia Fine	M.G. 383-85	Dec.—6
Nanded/Purna Best	Quality „	400-2
Purna	Average „	..
Parbhani/Sailu	„ „	390-92
Indore/Ujjain	„ „	390-92
Burwah Sanawad	„	390-92
Broach Fine	M.G.,	425-28
„	F.G.,	415-17
Westerns Good	M.G.	400-2
„ „	H.G.	..
Cambodia Fine	M.G.	460—
Miraj/Sangli	F.G. „	435/—
Compta	F.G.M.G.	435/—
Dhollera	„ „	..
Kadi/Viramgam	„ „	..

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Sept. 20.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon the 19th inst.:—

	Cwts.
Wheat	7,333
Linseed	3,047
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	185
Gingellyseeds	407
Poppyseed	4
Groundnuts	7,992
Castorseed	8,309
Rice	21,738
Myrabollams	2,402
Cottonseed	7,856
Mowraseed	1,434
Gram	612
Joowar	2,256
Barley	644
Bajree	614
Coal	7,144 tons.

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS

(MESSRS. BRUEL & CO.)

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, September 20.

In full-pressed Bales.	2 Days	Since 1st. September This Year	Last Year
Khandesh ..	32	403	748
Central India	50	4343	3655
Barsi and Nagar		583	329
Hyderabad-Gaorani	20	71	53
Berar	116	2250	684
Central Provinces		2213	84
Total Oomras	218	9853	5553
Dholera	969	6104	613
N.W. Provinces ..	515	1843	535
Rajputana ..	447	2520	1842
Sind-Punjab ..		1668	1827
Broach		668	9
Coompta & Dharwar	244	1174	1840
Westerns-Northerns ..		1622	2,854
Cocoanada		..	..
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	742	5393	2520
Persian		918	951
American		16463	2995
Egyptian and African		1482	3633
Comilla, Burma & Other sorts ..		..	..
Total	3,135	49,713	25,173

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st. Sept. to 15th Sept.

In full pressed Bales.

	Yesterday.	This year	Last year.
Europe	7104	16,802	10,754
Japan & China	4000	32,444	8557
Coast Ports ..	263		361
Up-country by Rail	24,02		2,347
Afloat in harbour for Europe			
China and Japan	12,952		9,126
Total	11104	65,463	31,125

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Sept. 20.

100 G. G. Kesha Broach 395
100 G. G. Kesha Indore 390
100 Ralli Bros. Kalajin 394
100 Ralli Bros. Kudchi 417
100 Zoburin & Co. C. P. 1 432
100 Japan T. & C. Bengal 355
100 Colaba Land Adoni 400
100 Presidency Mill Cambodia 465
100 R. Dossa Vankaner 410
100 R. Dossa Sindh American 420
100 Crystal & Co. Morbi 410
100 B. Karshandas Amraoti 398

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Sept. 19.

Para Rubber—
Oct/Nov value 1/2 1/2.

BULLION MARKET

SILVER.

Bombay, Sept. 20.

Yesterday London Silver market improved 3/16d. for both forward and Spot, Shangai Exchange opened steady but ruled easy. It is reported that the Japanese Banks have taken delivery of about 2,500 Bars and local stock is small. It is feared that tenders against Aso. delivery are likely to be small and demand for ready is likely to broaden in view of Diwali. Under such a state prices are not likely to decline much at the moment. We expect fluctuating market but think it risky to be long of silver as the future prospects are very poor and present situation is purely technical which will be corrected in due course by free imports. The closing quotations were as under per Bullion Brokers Association:—

Ready	58/7			
Asho	58/8	58/8	58/5	58/6
Kartak	58/5	58/5	58/3	58/3/6

Double options premiums.

Asho	0 14 0
Kartak	1 6 0

Shanghai Exchange.

Opening	2.6-5/8
Closing	2.6-7/16

GOLD.

Bombay, Sept. 20.

Ready	21 7 9
Asho	21 7 0
Kartak	21 7 3
Central Bar 5 tolas	21 11 6
Central Bar 10 tolas	21 10 6
Chartered Bank	21 10 6
National Bank	21 11 6
Sovereigns	13 6 6

EXCHANGE.

Bombay, Sept. 20.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 29/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 15/16.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 31/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 1/4.
Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/5 31/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/6.
PAARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 902.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 972.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 957.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 127 1/2.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P. Rs. 123 1/2.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling Rs. 135 1/4.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 172 1/2.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 155 1/2.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 275.
CROSS RATE—
London—New York Del. 4.86.19/32.
London—Paris Frcs. 124.02.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.22.
London—Brussels Frcs. 34.93.
Lonron—Rome Liras. 89.30.
London—Berlin Marks 20.43.
Tone of Exchange.—
Quiet.—Steady market.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Sept. 20.

Ready Prices have dropped by about 2 Annas per cwt, in yesterday's closing price-levels. Our Forward Market has also ruled weak to-day by evidencing a drop of about a pence or two per cwt. in Java Forward positions.

The following are the closing Quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 15/ per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 10/ per cwt FBH.
S. S. Nurjahan sh. 14/8 per cwt FBH.
S. S. Nawab sh. 14/9 per cwt FBH.
Shipment August sh. 14/9 per cwt FBH.
Shipt. September sh. 14/9 per cwt FBH.
Shipt. Octo/Nov/Dec. sh. 14/11 1/2 per cwt FBH.
Shipt Jan/Feb/March sh. 15/3 per cwt FBH.
Jamnagar C.I.F.:—September sh. 15/2 per cwt FBH.
Octo/Nov/Dec. sh. 15/6 per cwt FBH.
Jan/Feb/March sh. 15/9 per cwt FBH.
B.R.B. Beet Sugar:—Ready Rs. 15/4 per cwt.
Beet Sugar:—Ready Rs. 14/12 per cwt.
Tone: Weak.

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(Special for the "Chronicle.")

(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co., Ltd.).

Muktsar (Punjab), Sept. 18.

Wheat Asuj 4/8/3.
Wheat Maghar 4/11/.
Gram Asuj 4/0/9.
Gram Katak 4/2/.
Barley Asuj 3/0/6.
Gram Jeth 3/11/.
Gowara Poh 3/3/.
Cottonseed Maghar 3/9/9.

READY BARGAINS.

Wheat 4/6/ to 4/12, Gram 4/0/0 to 4/3/0, Barley 3/0/0 to 3/1/0, Cottonseed 3/13/, Rapeseed 7/12/ to 8/4/.

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Sept. 20.

Castorseeds Delivery September Opening 49/2, Closing 49/.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening 48/13, Highest 48/14, Lowest 48/7, Closing 48/11.

Cottonseeds Delivery January Opening 4/8/3, Highest 4/8/9, Closing 4/8/3.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening 56/2, Highest 56/8, Closing 56/6.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Sept. 19.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 62 1/2 lb. Cargo.—
Sept/Oct shipment sellers 51.
Barletta, Russo, per 63 lb. Cargo.—
Sept/Oct shipment sellers 50
Wheat South Australian, Parcels,—
Afloat paid and sellers 51/6.
Wheat, Choice White Karachi.—
October shipment paid 52/3.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKETS.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Sept. 19.

October	20.32—.71
December	20.66—.73
January	20.67—.73
March	20.96—.74
May	21.11—.77
Middling Spot	20.55—.70

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Sept. 19.

October	20.26—.71
January	20.57—.79
Middling Spot	20.16—.81

NEW YORK.

New York, Sept. 19.

(As known in Liverpool at closing time)

New York, 10-30 a.m.—		
October		21.24
January		21.57
March		21.87
New York.	Noon Call.—	
October		21.25
January		21.57
March		21.84
New Orleans.	9 a.m.—	
October		21.28
January		21.58
March		21.85

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF U.S.A.

New York, Sept. 19.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	69,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil.
Day's Exports to the Continent	7,000

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 19.

Scinde, Good	8.95—.10
Scinde, Fully Good	9.15—.10
Scinde, Fine	9.35—.10
Bengal, Good	8.95—.10
Bengal, Fully Good	9.15—.10
Bengal, Fine	9.35—.10
Oomra, Good	9.45—.10
Oomra, Fully Good	9.70—.10
Oomra, Fine	9.95—.10
Broach, Good	9.80 .10
Broach, Fully Good	10.10—.10
Broach, Fine	10.40—.10

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 19.

September	19.37—.56
October	19.49—.56
November	19.52—.56
December	19.52—.55
January	19.52—.53
February	19.52—.52
March	19.51—.52
April	19.51—.50
May	19.50 .48
June	19.50—.45
July	19.50—.43
August	19.50—.43
September	19.50—.43
Sakollaridis, F.G.F. Spot	20.20—.50

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Sept. 19.

September	11.29—.10
October	11.30—.10
November	11.31—.11
December	11.36—.10
January	11.41—.11
February	11.41 .11
March	11.45—.11
April	11.44—.10
May	11.47—.10
June	11.41—.10
July	11.37—.10
August	11.27—.10
September	11.16—.20
Middling Spot	11.73—.10

SALES.

Liverpool, Sept. 19.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	8,000
Sales on Speculation	200
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil.

LONDON METALS.

London, Sept. 19.

Copper, English Best Selected £60 7/8.
Copper Braziers, £70 1/2.
Yellow Metal £62.
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands £23 3/4.
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge, £14.
Tin, English, Ingots £282 3/4.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Sept. 19.

Cottonseed, Bombay.—
Sept/Oct shipment sellers £9.
Castorseed, Bombay.—
Sept/Oct shipment sellers £18:7:6.
Rapeseed, Toria, ton.
Sept/Oct. shipment quoted £19:17:6.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Spt. 19.

Linseed, Oil, naked, London, cwt.—
Oct/Dec delivery buyers 31/3.
Linseed, Oil, naked, London, cwt.—
Jan/Apl delivery sellers 32/1 1/2.

LNISEED.

London, Sept. 19.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Sept./Oct shipment sellers £17:15.
Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Oct/Nov shipment sellers £17:15.
Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f., ton.—
Sept/Oct shipment. Continent paid £16.
Linseed, Bombay, ton.—
Sept/Oct shipment sellers £18:15.

COFFEE.

New York, Sept. 19.

Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7 quality) Spot 18 5/16.

STOCKS AND SHARES

MILL SHARES QUIET.

SECURITIES UNCHANGED.

MILL SHARES:—

Bombay, Sept. 20.

Cotton Mill shares opened weak in sympathy with easier Cotton quotations. Values made a feeble attempt to improveand at the advance freer offerings caused some decline. The close was rather weak with less desire to buy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

There was good demand for Tata Steels shares. Dr. touched Rs. 190 and Ord. were quoted Rs. 55/8. There was profit taking at this level and prices registered a setback. Alcocks were steady. There was again to-day good demand for Bundi Cement shares. Imperial Bank shares were slightly easier.

SECURITIES.

With a small turnover securities closed unchanged.

BANKS.

Bank of India (100-150) Pd. 10 p.m. 79/12.
Baroda (100-50 Pd.) 14 p.c. 87/8.
Central Co-operative (50) 8 p.c. 65/8.
Central £50-25) 10 p.c. 27/4.
Eastern (£10-5) 8 p. c. 82-8.
Imperial (100) 1,420.
Imperial Contributory (125 Pd.) 16 p.c. 352/8.
Union (5) Rs. 3/14.

CEMENTS AND MANGANESE.

Bundi Portland Cement (10) 31.
Central India Mining (10) 25/12.
Indian Cement (250) 188/12.
Katni Cement (100) (O) 175.
Katni Cement (40) (D) 572/8.
Katni Cement (O) (10) 8.
Punjab Cement P. (10) 8.
Shivrajpur (10) 52/12.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Prantej (500) 16 p.c. 875.
Amritsar Pattis (100) 10-1/2 p.c. 145.
Central Provinces (100) 5-1/2 p.c. 102/8
Dhond Baramati Ry. (100) 6 p.c. 100
Gujerat (100) 5 p.c. 92.
Hoshiarpur Doab (100) 5-1/4 p.c. 92.
Larkana (100) 4 p.c. 100/8
Mandra Bhon (100.90 Pd.) 5 p.c. 87/8.
Mymensingh (100) 5 p.c. 97-8.
Pachora Jamnur (100) 5 p.c. 103.
Sara Sirajgunj (100) 5 p.c. 98.
Sialkot Narrowal (100) 5-1/2 p.c. 108. xd.
Sind Light (100) 12 p.c. 141
Tapti Valley (500) 8-1/2 p.c. 720.
Upper Sind (100) 2 p.c. 82

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric (100) 80.
Surat Electric (O) 100, 5 p.c. 91.
Andhra Valley (O) (1,000) 7 p.c. 810.
Andhra Valley P. (1,000) 7 p.c. 1005
Bombay Tramways (O) 50 4-1/2 145/10.
Bombay Tramways P (50) 7 p.c. 67/8.
XO.
Surat Electric P. 100 (50) 6-1/2 p.c. 91
Tata Hydro Elect. O. (100), 1,093/12.
Tata Hydro Pref. (1.000) 7 p.c. 1032/8.
Tata Power O. (1,000) 550.
Tata Power P (1.000) 552/8.
Karachi Electricity (100) 6 p.c. 103.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort (475) Rs. 300.
Harvey and Sahapathy (500) Rs. 1,180.
Indian Cotton (125) Rs. 17-12 213-12
Manmad Manufacturing (250) Rs. 55 240
New Berar (500) Rs. 70, 830.
New Mofussil (400) Rs. 615.
New Prince of Wales (500) Rs. 20, 575.
Volkart U. P. (500) Rs. 25, 720.

SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS. (DIVIDEND LAST HALF YEAR).

Ahmedabad Advance (100) Rs. 10. 425.
Apollo (30) nil, 7.
Berar Mills (200) Rs. 20, 150.
Bombay Cotton Mfg. (500) 341/4.
Bombay Dyeing (250) 25, 93, 970.
Central India C. (Nagpur) (100) 12-8. 562/8
Central India P. (Nagpur) (500) 12-485
Century (100) 20, 435.
Crescent (100) 217/8.
Colaba Mills (100) 141/4.
Dama (250) 80, 722/8.
David (500) 245.
E. D. Sassoon United (10 F. Paid) Rs. 1/0/0.
Edward Sassoon (200) nil, 135.
Elphinstone (100) nil 20.
Fazulbhoy Mills (200) 20, 957/8.
Framji Petit (1,000) 600.
Globe (100) 33.
Gokak Mills (100) 5, 136/4.
Indora Mawar (100) 376/4.
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching (100) 11 242/8.
Jamshed Manufarturing (250) 55.
Kasturchand (500) 29-8.
Kohinoor (500) nil,, 266/4.
Luxmi Cotton (1,000) 300, 6,700.
Madhavji Dharmsey (100) nil. 120.
Maneckji Petit (1,000) 1.700.
Madras United (250) Rs. 15, 500.
Mysore (60) 20 p.c. 138/12.
Meyer Sassoon (160) 85.
Morarji Goculdas (1,000) 50, 2050.
New Great Mills 320.
New City Mills (100) 142/8.
Pabaney Mill 230, 286/4.
Pearl Mill 230, 667/8.
Phoenix (100) 10, 427/8.
Simplex (100) 180.
Sassoon Cotton (100) 12.
Sassoon Silk (50) 3-1/2 70.
Sholapur (10,000) 200 8,050.
Sir Barucha Mills (100) 24/8.
Swadesh Mills (100) 16, 542/8.
Swan Mills (100) 160.
Tata Oil Mills (100) 25
Vishnu Cotton (O) (500) Rs. 90, 3,095.
Vishnu Cotton P. (500) 7 p.c. 610.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown (nil), 287/8.
Back Bay Baths (250) Rs. 6,260.

SECURITIES.

Bombay, Sept. 20.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 75/9.
4 per cent Conversion Loan, due 1931/35 Rs. 94/12.
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 88/4.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 100/14.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 101/14.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 103/2.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 107/4.
5 1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 106/1.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 100/4.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 104/12.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 106/6.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 107/8.
6 1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 112/8.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 87.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 86.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 86.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1964 Rs. 111/8
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 103.

Forward rates. 3rd Octr. Sett. 3 1/2 per cent. Paper Rs. 75/8/6; 1945-55 Rs. 107/3/6 4 per cent Loan 1934-37 Rs. 94.

Tone of Market.—Quiet but steady.

B. Burma T. Corporation 1251 Rs. 106 670.
B. Burma T. Corporation (50 paid up) XP 253/12.
Bombay Steam O. (250) P.C. 217-8.
Bombay Steam P. (250) 6 p.c. 260.
Bombay Uganda (100-80 Pd.) 6 p.c. 32/0.
British Burmah Petroleum 51/ 9, 6.
Belapur Co. (75 Pd.) 21/4.
Burmah Corporation (10) 9-4
Empire of India Life (500-100 1,180.
Jost Engineering (50) 35 p.c. 140.
Kemp (200) 15, 190.
McKenzie (10) 25, 362/8.
New India Assurance (125-25 Pd.) Rs. 26/10.
Oriental Govt. Securities Life Assurance, (200-100 Pd.) 30 p.c. 1,810.
Port Canning (1,000) Rs. 45 690
Scindia Steam (15) 1, 16/14.
Tata 1st Preference 143.
Tata Construction (30) 4, 51/8.
Tata Iron (2nd) (100) 91/4.
Tata Iron (O) (75) 54/12.
Tata Iron Def. (30) 183/12.
Telephone Co. (50) 41/4.
Indian Flour Mills (60) 110.
Century Flour Mills (100) 438

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Sept. 19.

Chartered Bank of I. A. and C. £20 5/8.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register) £120.
P. and Oo Banking Corporation £49.
National Bank £49.
Eastern Bank £6 1/4.
Funding Loan 4 per cent £87.
Conversion Loan 5 1/2 per cent. £102 1/4
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent £56.
Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan £60
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent Sterling Loan £70.
Consols £54 1/8.
War Loan 5 per cent £102 1/8.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £93 1/4.

NEW INDIA
ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
TOTAL FUNDS RS. 1,62,85,143
Insure now, before you suffer loss.
FIRE
MARINE
BURGLARY
MOTOR CAR
PERSONAL ACCIDENT
ALL RISKS
(Jewellery)
Etc., Etc.
Call at the Office
CENTRAL BANK BUILDING,
Esplanade Road.
General Manager, R. J. DUFF.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Raising of the Foundation Stone of the B. E. S. Old School Building, B. E. S. School, 8 a.m.

B. B. and C. I. Railway Employee's Union, annual general meeting, Damodar Hall. Workmen's Institute, Poibawdi, Parel, 6 p.m.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

Gossage Cup Football: Y. M. C. A. (Proctor Branch) vs. City Police, Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, September 24.

The s.s. Rajputana with the English mails sails at 1 p.m.

The Scindia Steam Navigation Co. Ltd. ordinary general meeting, Sudama House, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate. 4 p.m.

Opening of the Exhibition of Modern Indian Paintings by H. H. Sir Ranjitsinyji Maharanasahib of Burmani, Town Hall, 6-15 p.m. (S. T.).

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

DESAI—Mrs. Lilavati Vithaldas Desai daughter of Mr. Jiwandas Pitamberdas died at Panchgani on the 16th instant. The deceased was only of 29 years and she leaves 2 daughters and 2 sons.

THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE.

A fortnightly meeting of the Indian Chemical Society, Bombay Section, will be held to-day (Wednesday), at 5-30 p.m. at the Royal Institute of Science.

DISCOURSE ON OFFERINGS TO THE DEAD.

A public meeting will be held at the Arya Samaj Hall Kakadwadi Girgaon, Bombay, to-day (Wednesday), at 6 p.m., (S. T.), when Srimsn Vijayshankerji and Pandit Navrattanji will discuss on "Mritak-Shraddha" (offerings to the dead).

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line s.s. "Buchanan" left Liverpool for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta, on the evening of 17th instant.

The Clan Line s.s. "Macbride" arrived in London in the afternoon of the 18th instant.

MARNENSES UNION.

A social gathering of the members of the above Union will be held in the Hall of the Catholic Library, Cavel, on Saturday (the 1st prox.) at 9 p.m. (S. T.).

RELIGIOUS DISCOURSES.

Swami Vishwananda of the Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class in English on the "Bhagawad Gita" at the Saraswat Hall, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi, to-day (Wednesday), at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).

TIVIMNENSES UNION.

A Special General Meeting of the members if the Tivimnenses Union will be held at the Goan Union School Hall, Dabul, on Sunday (the 25th instant), at 11 a.m. (S. T.).

BOMBAY P. C. C.

A special meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Friday (the 23rd inst.), at 7 p.m. (S. T.), at the Congress House.

ZOO OF VICTORIA GARDENS.

The following animals have been presented to the Zoological collection:—

(1) One Leopard (Felis Pardus) by Mr. J. D. Rundel a, (2) One Four-Horned Antilope (Tetracerous Qandricornis) by Mrs. Rattonbai D. Patel, (3) One Pea-fowl Common (Pavo Cristatus) by Mr. Abdul Latif, (4) One Four-Horned Antilope (Tetracerous Quadricornis) by Mr. B. S. Parker.

SOCIAL WORKERS' TRAINING CLASS.

The Social Workers' Training Class will meet at the Head Office of the Social Service League, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, on Thursday (the 22nd inst.), at 6 p.m. (S. T.), when Mr. I. G. Naik, Life-worker, Social Service League, will deliver a lecture on "Principles of Relief."

"PRAVACHAN" AT MATUNGA.

Gitalankar Godashe Shastri will deliver "Pravachan" to-morrow (Thursday), at 9 p.m. at Tambe's bungalow near King's Way Police Station, G. I. P. Matunga.

COMPULSORY AND VOLUNTARY SUBJECTS.

The following resolution has been passed by the Managing Committee of the Young Men's Debating Society:—

This meeting of the Managing Committee of the Young Men's Debating Society of Ahmedabad resolves that when Gujrati is made an additional compulsory subject in the School-Leaving Certificate Examination from the nert year, the same policy may be extended to the Previous Intermediate and Bachelor of Arts courses, and to avoid the extra burden of the courses thus created, Geography, Science, etc., may be grouped among voluntary subjects right form the School-Leaving Certificate Examination onwards."

FOOT BALL

GOSSAGE CUP TOURNEY

BOMBAY GYM. BEAT COLABA UNITED.

All the important events of the season having passed it is only natural that enthusiasm should have waned and there was not a large crowd present to witness the match between the Bombay Gym. and Colaba United yesterday. The former had a changed team to their usual but were good enough to win comfortably by four goals to one. Donald scored the opening goal and at the interval the Gym. led by this. Midway in the second half came the second goal and then Donald scored the next as the result of a first timer a good goal. Colaba had been attacking spasmodically and after Whitehead had almost sent the ball into his own goal. Bob scored the only goal for his side. Before the end, however, Innes ran through on his own and made no mistake with a close shot.

Bombay Gym. ..... 4 goals.
Colaba United ..... 1 goal.

Bombay Gym.:—Nichol; Whitehead and Terry; Irving, Hens and Turner; Thow, Newson, Donald, Burling and Innes.

Colaba United:—Kolujee; Nathan and Vishwanath; Mohmad, Dadu and Adam; Babu, Ramakrishna, Shanker, Bob and Krishna.

TO-DAY'S MATCH.

Y. M. C. A. (Proctor) vs. Police.

TO BRING ABOUT COMMUNAL UNITY.

SUNDAYS MEETING AT MADHAV BAG

A meeting will be held at Madhav Bag on Sunday next (25th inst.) to give consideration to the best possible method of bringing about communal unity. Due attention will be paid to the thorny problem of cow slaughter, and working systematically for the sacred cause of unity. All who have the good of the country at heart should attend the function to make it a success.

MAHATMA'S BIRTHDAY ANNIVERSARY

TO-DAY'S CELEBRATION BY WOMEN

The 57th birthday anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi will be celebrated by Bombay women to-morrow (Thursday) at Madhav Bag at 4 p.m., under the presidency of Lady Krushnagauri Setalvad. Sjt. Vallabhbhai J. Patel will be the chief speaker.

PROPHET'S BIRTHDAY

On behalf of the Muslim students of Kolhapur, a grand birthday celebration of the Holy Prophet (Be peace on Him) was celebrated on 8th of this month in the new Muslim Boarding House.

On this auspicious occasion Maulana Mansur Gajee and Prof. Varma delivered eloquent lectures on the "Life of Holy Prophet."

POSTAL NOTICES.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per s.s. 'Sengo Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Wednesday, the 21st inst.

Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per s.s. "Karoa" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon, on Wednesday, the 28th instant. Correspondence for Mauritius, Reunion, Madagascar Ports, Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

Superscribed unregistered Mails for Italy and Austria per s.s. "Pilsna" will be closed at the General Post Office at 8-0 a.m., on Wednesday, the 28th instant.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Monday to 6 a.m. of Tuesday:—

Small-pox attack nil, death nil; Cholera attack nil, death nil; Plague attack nil, death nil; Influenza attack nil, death nil. Total Mortality (Exclusive of Stillborn 82. Total mortality this day last year was 108.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375. Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

JANUARY. NEW YORK.

	Sept. 20.
Previous Closing Rate	20.67
To-day's Opening Rate	20.50
Difference	—.17
To-day's Closing Rate	23.39
Difference	—.28

LIVERPOOL.

	Sept. 20.
Previous Closing Rate	11.41
To-day's Opening Rate	11.03
Difference	—.38
To-day's Closing Rate	10.93
Difference	—.48
Broach Expectation	420

LONDON SILVER MARKET

LATEST QUOTATIONS

	London, Sept. 20.
Silver Ready	25 10 0
Lower	0 4 0
Silver Forward	25 9 0
Lower	0 4 0

Tone of market.—India and China sold.

ATTEMPT TO SUPERSEDE BOARD.

IMPROVEMENT COMMITTEE AND "STATESMAN."

MR. TAIRSEE'S TELLING REPLY.

DECISION TO STOP ADVERTISEMENTS.

Once again the 'Statesman" figured in the Improvements Committee on Tuesday when the Chief Officer placed before the Committee the resolution of the Board passed the previous evening to rescind the resolution regarding the giving of advertisements to the "Statesman." When the Chairman read the resolution before the Committee, Sir Reginald Spence asked how could the Board rescind what the Committee had done?

A DEBT OF HONOUR.

Mr. N. M. Dumasia said the Improvement Trust were bound to pay for the advertisement even if they rescinded the contract as it was a debt of honour.

Sir Reginald remarked "We cannot rescind what we have done. It is a matter for the future."

Mr. L. R. Tairsee said the first advertisement was to appear on the 15th instant and the other on the 24th idem. If we did not advertise we should pay for it as we had entered into contract.

RESOLUTION SPLIT IN TWO.

The Chairman seeing the trend of discussion divided the resolution of the Board into two parts, viz:—(1) That in view of insulting remarks against the Indian womanhood published in "Statesman" the Board are of opinion that no advertisement concerning the administration of the Board be given to that paper and (2) the Committee be requested to rescind the resolution passed at the last meeting.

The Chairman moved that the first part of the resolution be recorded.

"STATESMAN" FINDS A CHAMPION.

Mr. N. M. Dumasia seconded the proposition and said it was necessary that newspapers should do their duty. It was just possible that to-morrow they might have to go for advertisement to some best paper and if "Statesman" was the best paper, would they penalise that paper for publishing correspondence which might be insulting to Indian sentiment. If "Statesman" had insulted Indian woman there was another place to protest against it and not the Improvement Trust.

AN AMENDMENT.

Dr. A. G. Viegas moved an amendment that the copy of the first part of the resolution be sent to the Chief Officer for information guidance and compliance.

Mr. S. L. Silam seconded the amendment which being put to the vote was lost only three voting for it, and the original proposition was carried..

Mr. G. A. Thomas then moved that the second part of the resolution be recorded.

Mr. N. M. Dumasia seconded the proposition.

"DON'T BE SWAYED AWAY BY SENTIMENT."

M. S. B. Billimoria urged the house not to be swayed by political sentiment. Some of the Indian newspapers he said abused the Government day in and day out and yet the patronage of advertisement was not withdrawn from them. The Improvement Trust was not a political body and he advised the Committee not to go by political sentiment."

WIRE TO STOP ADVERTISEMENT.

Dr. A. G. Viegas then moved an amendment that the Chief Officer be requested to wire to stop appearing of the advertisement in the "Statesman" on the 24th instant in obedience to the order of the Board.

Mr. S. L. Silam seconded the amendment.

TAIRSEE KNOCKS HARD.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee replying to Sir R. Spence and Mr. Billimoria said they were bound to carry out the resolution of the Board whether it was right or wrong. Much was said about politics, but he pointed out that when sentiment began to play, reason went out. He instanced the case of Sir C. H. Setalwad and other Indian leaders whose correspondence was refused recently by the London "Times" and the same paper once refused to take the correspondence of the late Lokmanya Tilak even as an advertisement. The only course for the Committee was to carry out the resolution of the Board and if they did not approve of it as a protest to vacate the seats.

AMENDMENT CARRIED.

The amendment was put to the vote and was carried as a substantive proposition.

REMITTANCES TO HOME TREASURY

Remittances during the week ending 17th September amounted to 1,591,000 which were sterling purchased in India. The total remittances from 1st April to 17th September 1927 amounted to 14,992,000 of which 5,574,000 was transfer from Paper Currency Reserve in England to Home Treasury.

TREASURY BILLS SALES

Bombay, Sept. 20.

The total amount applied for was Rs. 1,83,00,000. Tenders to the amount of Rs. 1,49,85,600 were received at Rs. 97/4 and about and were accepted in full. The lower tenders were rejected. The average rate of accepted tenders was Rs. 97/4/3.—A. P.

CURRENCY DEPT. ACCOUNTS.

The following is the Abstract of the accounts of the Currency Department on the 15th inst.:—

(In thousands of rupees).

Notes in circulation	1,80,91.40
Reserve-coin and Bullion:—	
In India.	
Silver coin	1.06,43.76
Gold coin and bullion	29,76.10
Silver Bullion under coinage	8,49.11
In Engand.	
Gold coin and Bullion	Nil
Silver Bullion	Nil
In His Majesty's Dominions.	
Gold coin and Bullion	Nil
In transit between India England and His Majesty's Dominions.	
Gold coin and Bullion	Nil
Silver Bullion	2.82
Securities (Purchase price.)	
In India	35,86.57
In England	33.04

NEWS IN BRIEF

A Hyderabad message of September 20th says:—Maharaja Sir Kishan Prasad, President of the Nizam's Executive Council, was at home yesterday afternoon to all Ministers and Secretaries to Government as well as well all gazetted officers stationed in Hyderabad City. The function was attended by over five hundred persons. The Maharaja leaves to-morrow on his second inspection tour in the Nizam's Dominions.—A. P.

EXPERIENCES OF AMERICAN MISSIONARY

NEW TRADE ROUTE BETWEEN TIBET AND BURMA.

RANGOON, Sept. 14.

When the evacuation order came through the Consulate at Yunan Fu to all foreigners to withdraw at once by the safest route, a party of Missionaries left Tseku on May 23rd and came to Burma by the overland route journeying through jungles, snow-covered passes and unadministered territories and arrived on August 16 at Myitkyina where they broke up. The route followed by the party was Tseku to Fort Hertz never known to have been used before by any party of foreigners with women and children particularly during the period of the monsoon which is usually heavy in these tracts. Their journey was safe from the danger of wild animals but they suffered badly owing to lack of food in some places and the severity of the monsoon. They arrived in Rangoon at the end of the last month and stayed at the Guest House of the American Mission in Mission Road, Kammendine where they were interviewed by a representative of the Associated Press.

SUFFERINGS DUE TO SNOW AND RAIN.

Speaking of his experience during the journey Mr. Morse one of the party said after crossing the first pass when they came to Banganglo they stayed at a French Catholic Mission and then proceeding on their journey they crossed the Salween which was in flood at the time, in dugout boats at Poudan a small village of the Lutzu tribe. Sukin where they next stopped was a small Chinese trading port and it was only here that they could buy any quantity of rice and food stuffs as at other places en route rice was not available in sufficient quantity. During their journey across Salween—Irrawaddy divide they had to suffer badly for three days due to snow and heavy rains and for eleven days they travelled without any sign of human habitation. When they reached N'Mai Kha their food supply ran short and they had to be content with bamboo spurs and a kind of native pancake which the Hanoung people whom they found there prepared from the bark of a kind of tree by scraping out the soft inner portion.

Leaving that village they were nine days East of Fort Hertz when they met the Kachins. Much of the country was extremely sparsely populated. At places they found a number of empty huts but no human beings and those huts were believed to be intended for the tax collecting people and road construction forces.

CUTTING THROUGH JUNGLES.

Mr. Morse said during their journey they had to cross many un-named rivers and had to build bridges to cross them. They had to cut through the jungles to make roads and to pitch their tents in bleak wildernesses. Besides Chinese and Tibetans they met various peoples including Lutzu, Lisu, Hkanoung and Kachins. They did not meet any bandits. They killed three or four poisonous snakes. They saw no tiger and practically no game though monekys were many. They could not see them they could only hear their screams. He attributed the insufficiency of food mainly to the bad season. The old crop had been exhausted while the new had not come in yet. Moreover the tribal territories were unadminsitered.

With regard to the route followed by the party Mr. Morse expressed the opinion that it could be with advantage be developed as a trade route between Tibet and Burma. It would enable Tibet to come and buy from Burma while Burma would be able to import into Tibet large quantities of tea for which there was now an enormous demand. Until recent years, before the trouble in China became worse many hundreds of thousands of horse-loads of tea were imported from China into Tibet but since the troubles started these had stopped. He emphasised the importance of this route as it struck the main trade route from Yunan to Tibet.—A. P.

OVERTAKING A CAR ON WRONG SIDE

ACCUSED ACQUITTED

An interesting case was concluded last Monday in the Court of Messrs. J. Mc Clure and B. S. Turkhad, Honorary Magistrates, Girgaon, when the accused Sugandha Tricumji in the employ of Messrs Lewis and Jones was charged for overtaking a car on the wrong side at the Sandhurst Bridge. The complainant in this case was Mr. Manhanghan of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. Sargeant Watkins conducted the prosecution. Mr. V. F. Conto, Pleader, appeared for the defence.

Miss B. A. Anderson who was along with Mr. Manhanghan was a witness for the prosecution, and she more or less corroborated the story told by Mr. Manhanghan to the Court. The defence was that the car was coming down from the French Bridge, and the Sandhurst Bridge traffic was held up by the policeman on duty at Sandhurst Bridge, that when the line was clear for the traffic to move he started his car with the intention of filtering in the line of traffic, that the car of the complainant was driven by a lady who was unable to manage the car that as both the cars were moving side by side, the complainant was abusing and many passers-by were watching the incident. The complainant while nearing Royal Opera House exchanged his seat and brought his car right across his (accused) that he stepped out, demanded his (accused) license and on declining to give it he said he was a Police Officer and he (the accused) then gave his license that he had been driving for a number of years and had a clean license and that he was not guilty of the offence with which he was charged.

JUDGMENT.

The Court pronounced its judgment as follows:—

In this case the accused is charged for driving on the wrong side of the road. From the evidence placed before the Court, there seems to be great conflict of the evidence given by various witnesses. The Court considers that the complainant erred greatly in going across and stopping a moving car thus endangering his own safety and that of his passenger and thus showing his zeal to bring the accused to justice. Under these circumstances the Court thinks that the case is not free from doubt and gives the benefit of doubt to the accused. The accused was acquitted.

SETTLEMENT IN MOTOR ACCIDENT TRAGEDY

With reference to the settlement arrived at in the appeal filed in the High Court by Mr. G. Sugdury, a Greek employee of Messrs. Ralli Bros. against the judgment of Mr. Justice Talyarkhan directing him to pay Rs. 45,000 as damages to the widow and four sons of Jamsedji Adarji Karma, who was killed in a motor accident in November 1924, it is interesting to note that the Insurance Company concerned who has agreed to make the "ex-gratia" payment of Rs. 10,000 is the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Co., Ltd. of Great Britain whose Bombay representatives are Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd.

RELIEF WORK IN BARODA

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read Dr. Sumant B. Mehta's two letters on the subject, and whilst no one is more aware of relief work he is doing in a spirit of self-effacement and with zeal and enthusiastic vitality which happily gives no indication of the bad health he is enjoying, than myself, I cannot help saying that in thinking of the trees he has missed the forest, or perhaps his allegiance to more than three relief agencies has somewhat made it difficult to reconcile the situation, I am sure if he will take a panoramic point of view of the situation he will find that Baroda so far has done well by itself, and even as compared to its British neighbours. The Tagavi the State has given, in amount and in terms and conditions is liberal, and in some cases was even earlier than enthusiastic relief from Bombay and Gujarat.

As regards reconstruction—which is 'the' problem,—the others having now receded in the background,—the State has declared its policy and if this eventuates, it will leave little ground for croakers of Utopia unlimited; though I believe their race will never be extinct they will ever be the unmissing link between destructive criticism and constructive work.

I do not wish to say nor have it so understood that everything is all right and A1 in the State of Baroda or that its machine has worked to perfection, but I am of opinion that "tout ensemble" view will show that so far Baroda has done well. In Prince Dhairyasilrao Baroda has a democrat who out democrats our type and if there is anything requiring his attention he rushes to it with the enthusiasm of a sportsman and I understand that he has now gone to Kaeh to make personal enquiries.

Last time when I was in Baroda, my friend Mr. B. F. Bharucha was also there, and he twitted me with having far too much more faith than necessary, and he was sceptic of what we were told was being done as regards huts and cheap dwelling houses. Yesterday evening I have seen roofs on these and they will be ready for occupation before the week is out, and if Mr. Bharucha when he next goes there will visit the City he will find that in this respect the State has been as good as its circulars.—Yours, etc.,

LAKHMIDAS ROWJEE TAIRSEE.

Bombay, Sept. 20.

17 PACKAGES OF BAR GOLD TO BOMBAY

ROBERTSONPET, Sept. 20.

Following are the details of 17 packages containing bar gold despatched to Bombay Mint to-day being the output of mines for the first half of the month of September 1927. Nundydgroog Mine; 5 boxes; value 219377/8; Champion Reef Mine 3 boxes; value 152885 Oorgaum Gold Mines; 3 boxes; value 2050004; Mysore Gold Mines; 5 boxes; value 289867/12; total 17 boxes; value 867130/4.—Free Press.

UNMASKING FOREIGN GOVTS.

TRIAL OF "COUNTER-REVOLUTIONARIES."

LONDON, Sept. 20.

Riga.—The trial of a fresh batch of five counter-revolutionaries, Balmasov Solsky, Stroyer, Samoilov and Aderkas, will shortly open at Leningrad. The authorities represent that the trial is for unmasking foreign Governments, particularly Britain, Finland, Poland and Latvia.—Reuter.

SOVIET TRIBUNAL AT WORK

8 MEN SENTENCED TO DEATH

LONDON, Sept. 20.

Riga.—The Military Court at Taurogen sentenced to death eight more persons, who participated in the rising. One was immediately executed but President Smetona commuted the sentences on the remaining seven to penal servitude for life. The Court sentenced nine others to life servitude and three to three fifteen and twenty years respectively. Property of all the condemned persons has been confiscated.—Reuter.

LATEST NEWS

HYDERABAD (Sind), Sept. 20.

At the eleventh Arya Sammelan of Sindh, a resolution was passed expressing the firm conviction that the separation of Sindh would be detrimental to the interests of the Hindu community. Another resolution congratulated Mr. Haribaldas Sarda, M. L. A. for his bill in the Legislative Assembly raising the marriageable age of boys and girls.—Free Press.

HYDERABAD, (Sind), Sept. 20

Consequent on the resolution of the Shikarpur municipality to permit the opening of Jhatka meat shop, some Muslims are reported to have assaulted Sikhs who were found collecting material to build the shop and later on to have burned the material. The Sikhs have reported the matter to police.

Muslims are said to have issued hand bills warning their co-religionists that Jhatka was Haram for them. Sikhs have decided to restart the construction of the shop.—Free Press.

BATLIBOI'S

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The students of this Institute have achieved a RECORD SUCCESS at the London Chamber of Commerce Exam. this year by securing 8 DISTINCTIONS, 5 in Senior Accountancy, 1 in Commercial Law, 1 in Foreign Exchange and 1 in Stock Exchange.

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BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1927.

MISCONCEPTIONS.

In a signed article in a recent issue of the "Westminster Gazette" Mr. J. A. Spender, its editor, preaches Indian political leaders a homily on co-operating with Lord Irwin in the solution of the Hindu-Muslim problem "without pottering over the question whether his action"—in showing himself ready to call a conference on certain conditions—"encroaches on their prerogatives." This is a totally wrong conception of the attitude taken up by Indian leaders in intimating that they would rather first try and seek solution of the problem by joint consultation amongst themselves. They will have reason to wonder how an experienced British journalist like Mr. Spender who recently visited India and came into intimate political contact with them could possibly hold such a misconceived view of their attitude. But in discussing the "Indian Trouble" Mr. Spender misconceives the whole case by drawing a parallel between "Catholic and Protestant contention in Ireland and Moslem and Hindu contention in India." He admits there are differences in the two but contends that "there are also remarkable similarities." We fail to see any. The age-long clash in India between the ritualistic fanatics of two dissimilar manifestations of religious thought has been kept in check by the noble ideal of live and let live which the mass of the population appreciate and are quite willing to practise. Before the advent of the British who remain birds of passage in this country and its economic exploiters through its political subjugation, there was no third party in the land profiting by the clash of communism.

Mr. Spender remarks that "the Government of India needs specially at this moment to make clear that it is disinterested and impartial." Why? For a reason which Indian politicians are justified in protesting, does not at all exist. The Government of India should make a declarntion of their impartiality, Mr. Spender says, "for the Hindu Swarajist theory of the matter, sedulously propagated in India, is that we are stirring up this trouble in order to provide ourselves with a pretext for not going forward with the constitutional reforms which are due at the latest in 1929." Mr. Spender is grievously in error in holding this convenient but mistaken illusion. The Hindu as well as the Muslim "Swarajist Theory" is that the Government of India have been warned times out of number that many of the communal riots are preventible but that the forces of law and order arrive on the scene more often than not after the event. They have been warned ever since the separate communal electorates were instituted that this purposeful divisions of two communities into watertight compartments is sure to make for national disunion and to widen the gulf of communal misunderstanding instead of bridging it over. "The notion that we want these disturbances or want anything in India, which may hinder the orderly progress of the country is," Mr. Spender asserts," one of those illusions which poison Indian politics." India will be glad to hear that in England some people at least are anxious to dispel this "illusion." Indian opinion has never suggested that the administration of the country is interested in the promotion of "disturbances" No civilised government can be, and we hope the Government of India do lay claim to that title inspite of their indulgence in mediaeval Ordinances and Regulations.

But what Indian opinion firmly believes is that the policy of divide and rule pursued by British officialdom in India is bound to bear fruit in communal quarrels. It is fortified in its contention that such a policy is being pursued when it sees admissions of its existence in the frank analysis of the communal problem by Lord Olivier in his articles in various British periodicals and in the lucubrations of Die-Hards like Sir Michael O'Dwyer and Sir Patrick Fagan in the British Press. Mr. Spender desires "intelligent Hindu Swarajists" to realise that "the continuance of these disturbances arms the opponents of reform" with a weapon at a critical moment. Is he aware of the Indian nationalists' contention that introduction of real responsible government will be the most potent weapon in effectively checking communal conflicts by harnessing energy to the task of self-rule instead of its being frittered away in these deplorable exhibition of violence?

GOVERNMENT'S TRUMP CARD.

The passage of the Religious Offences Bill through the Assembly was a foregone conclusion. It is now a settled fact. Every plea for caution, for more time to consider the implications of the Bill, or for its improvement in the light of public opinion was drowned in the panicky clamour for "protection of religion". The Assembly went even further than the Select Committee and made the offence under the Bill non-bailable, thus putting a hindrance in the accused having free access to his legal advisers. An amendment restricting the operation of the Bill to three years was thrown out. As a result, the impatient "peace-makers" have the satisfaction of virtually placing the new law on the Statute Book. Disillusionment may not be long in coming.

Government, the sole prosecuting party and the Defender of Faiths, will now dole out "protection of religion" just as they have been doling out protection of person and property during the communal riots all these years. Several members of the Assembly pointed out how even in protecting person and property, things which Government well understand, they had egregiously failed in dealing out prompt and even-handed justice. But the warning did not go home. Government have now the trump card in their hands. When the Royal Commission comes, they will say: "Things have gone so bad since the Reforms, or rather because of the Reforms, that by an overwhelming majority the People's Parliament generally so distrustful of us, has vested us with the special power to protect the people's faiths, a power not found necessary for a century and more. Further Reforms can only aggravate the evil." And what will be the effect on the people? Their consciousness of the fact that they have a special law penalising insult to religious beliefs even when they do not promote class hatred or cause a breach of peace will develop a super-sensitiveness to a real or imaginary insult and a morbid vigilance to pounce upon every such insult. This will keep the people in a ferment, giving Government ample opportunities to play the trump card with discrimination. "Bona fide" criticism of religious beliefs will ever have the Damocle's sword hanging over it. In all the communal quarrels these few years we had entertained the secret hope that, caused as they were by erroneous notions of religion, people would, through the conflict of these very notions, come to a better sense of true religion and lay the foundation of lasting peace. The new law, by encouraging fanaticism, will let the people stew in their own juice of superstition. Our comfort is that there are leaders who are bold enough to declare their opposition to such a law. We still hope that what men have done men can undo.

THREATENED RUIN OF JUHU.

The landowners of Juhu are labouring under many legitimate grievances. Their complaints, however, seem to have fallen on deaf ears as those who are responsible for their creation are also judges of the appeals of the people. To-day we desire to bring to the notice of the members of the Bombay Legislative Council, what seems to be the cynical indifference of the presiding authority to the interests and rights of the people, which have been betrayed in a wanton manner by one whose duty was to safeguard them. The island of Juhu is still undeveloped and the construction of sanatoriums and schools is being projected. There are no proper means of communication within the island itself. And yet thousands of motorists invade the place every week. The south portion of the island has been joined by a road from Santa Cruz. Several owners have built bungalows here with a view to take advantage of the peace and quiet and the bracing climate and other charms of the place. Their peace and quiet have been disturbed; the atmosphere has become poisonous owing to absence of sanitation and the beautiful spot has been made the plague of "fashion". As if this were not sufficient, the District Magistrate, who is also the Development Officer, has, behind the back of the people, and against the unanimous opinion of the Advisory Committee, which consisted of influential landowners and public-spirited members of the Suburban Area, allowed the opening of a foreign liquor shop and permitted it to be called "a restaurant and a hotel" consisting though it does of a tin-shed and a few tents put up during the season. When an application for a liquor shop was made last year, we protested against it in these columns. This is not an ordinary instance of the vagary of a district officer. As a Development Officer on the one hand, the Collector has been trying to introduce an ambitious and expensive development scheme, and, on the other hand, he allows a tin-shed to be called a hotel and creates a permanent monopoly in a temporary structure thus hindering the very development which he has in view. The rights of the people have been sacrificed because a few outside Europeans applied to him to be obliging enough to allow them to satisfy their thirst for strong drinks. And when the people protested against the location of the liquor shop a deputation of Europeans, who have no stake whatsoever in Juhu, appeared before the Excise Minister, to support the action of the Collector, who has failed to identify himself with the interests of the people which it was his duty to uphold. Juhu has naturally become a popular place of resort and while all legitimate facilities should be provided for the pleasure-seekers, the residents of the place are entitled to demand that their safety should be placed above the pleasure of the visitors but the Collector places his prestige before his duty and persists in sacrificing the interests of the law-abiding residents.

We are, however, glad that the Excise Minister, the Hon. Mr. Pradhan, has taken the right view of the matter and told the members of the Deputation that the Government having been pledged not to grant new licenses he will ascertain the wishes of the residents when he visits Juhu next month. We assure the Excise Minister that he will find that the old cart track, through which the magnificent hotel—the creation of the fertile brain of the Collector—is no longer a public road but has been incorporated in bordering oarts and hundreds of motor cars are allowed to trespass only on sufferance. Knowing the conditions full well, the Collector has allowed the invasion and perpetuated a nuisance against the will of the people. We are glad that Mr. Hooseinalli Rahimtulla, M.L.C. has sent in a series of questions exposing the high-handed action of the Collector and the favouritism shown to outsiders and we hope other members will join in the protest against this glaring injustice and wrong done by the officer to the people who are supposed to be under his protection.

TEMPTING THE DETENUS

Mr. Satyendra Chandra Mitra, M. L. A., an ex-detenu, is reported to have had long interviews with the Home Member and the Viceroy and to have obtained from them promises of sympathetic consideration of the grievances of the unreleased detenus. Not much sympathy, however, is discernible in the replies of the Home Member to Mr. Mitra's interpellations Mr. Crerar said that the declaration by a detenu or State prisoner as to his intention for the future is an element which would be taken into consideration by the Government in dealing with the question of release, though it is not a "determining factor" but "no assurance of release in consequence of any such undertaking could be given." That is, a detenu is first to be tempted to give an undertaking which, besides restricting his liberty after release, may be construed to be by implication a sort of confession of his past guilt. And if he should be tempted, the authorities may snap their fingers at him and may even use the undertaking against him. It is inconceivable that the detenus who have bravely endured all the horrors of jail life will be so easily tempted.

JUVENILE COURTS IN BOMBAY.

AN ACCOUNT OF THEIR WORKING.

AN INTERVIEW WITH MR. P. L. THACKAR

(Unusual interest attaches to the account published below of an interview granted to a "Chronicle" representative by Mr. P. L. Thacker, the President of the new Juvenile Court constituted in Bombay, under the provisions of the Children's Act. The problem of dealing with juveniles and juvenile crime has aroused a good deal of public attention, but the working of the Act in actual practice has not been sufficiently reported to the public. The new Juvenile Court came into existence on the 1st May 1927 and as Mr. Thacker explains, is already doing work of an unusual character. Mr. Thacker, who presides in this Court, is an Advocate of the Bombay High Court and combines the duties of Presidency Magistrate with those of President of the Juvenile Court. In the course of a recent visit to England and France, Mr. Thacker made a detailed study of the working of juvenile institutions in those countries and his views on the subject of protection of children, will be heard with the respect and attention that are due to his knowledge and experience of the subject.)

Mr. Thacker who was seated at his table in the chambers of the 6th Court, politely motioned our interviewer to a chair and expressed himself willing to answer any question which might be put to him on the question of juveniles.

Q.—How do you find the Children's Act working in actual practice, Mr. Thacker? Would you suggest any improvements?

EXCELLENT RESULTS.

"I have found the Bombay Children's Act working in actual practice with excellent results," replied Mr. Thacker. "A good many 'destitute' children, who, but for the benefit of the Act, would have remained on the streets and suffered physically, mentally and morally, have been sent to certified schools and are being trained in some useful arts besides learning the three Rs." As for improvements in the Act, he cotinued, "I would stress the establishment of fully-equipped certified industrial schools, one for boys and one for girls. The law should also be amended by authorising the Courts to keep boys and girls in these institutions till they attain the age of 18, instead of 16 years, as is the case at present. Madras has taken a lead over us in this regard. A suitable certified school for girls is a great necessity at present."

Are there any essential points of difference between the English Act and the Indian Act?

"Well, no," replied the Magistrate "except that the English Act is very elaborate and comprehensive."

"I believe you made a speceial study of juvenile crime in England. What were the institutions you visited?"

"I made a study of the institutions connected with the care of delinquent and destitute children in the capital towns of England and France. In London, I attended the juvenile courts held in the Town Hall, Shoreditch and Tower Bridge Juvenile Court and, in Paris, I visited the Children's Court located in one of the wings of the Palais de Justice. I also visited typical certified industrial schools in the vicinity of London, the Borstal Institution for juvenile adults, at Feetham and the Wormwood Scrubbs Prison, where there is a special section for young offenders of a rather bad type. Needless to say, every possible facility was given to me by the authorities of these institutions as well as the Home Office (Children's Branch) who were all kindness ond politeness to me."

WORK OF FOREIGN INSTITUTIONS.

Asked to give some interesting details about the foreign institutions he visited,

Mr. Thacker went on to say "What say, every possible facility was given struck me most was the training given in the Industrial and Reformatory Schools. Their number for England and Wales is about 125. The English public take a lot of interest in them as is evident from the fact that all the reformatory schools with one

(Continued on page 7.)

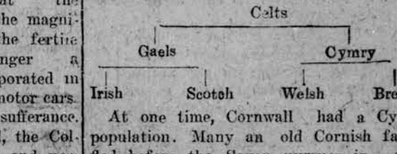
RACE AND RELIGION

(BY ERNEST P. HORRWITZ, NEW YORK.)

II.

CELTS.

The Celts left the Aryan homeland before the Nordics. The first Celtic exodus from the extensive prairies, north of the Caspian and Aral Lakes, was the westward trek of the Gaels; then followed the migration of the Cymry. Pre-celtic Ireland was inhabited by Turanians hailing from the Volga steppes. The Gaels subdued the legendary Firbolgs or "Volga men"; fir is the Celtic word for "man," Latin vir.

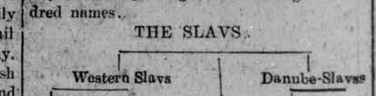


At one time, Cornwall had a Cymric population. Many an old Cornish family fled before the Saxon pursuer in frail currachs across the silver streak to Brittany. The Bretons even more than the Welsh have preserved ancient Cymric songs and legends which still enchant the folklorist. Nowhere in France is devotion to Our Lady more fervent than among her clients in Brittany. The Gaels of Erin peopled and evangelised the scattered isles and bonnie glens of Scotland. The Irish have social charms above all other Celts. Their sunny humour and brilliant repartee render them the best company in Europe. They are generous to extravagance, and display lavish hospitality. Dashing and gallant both in love and war, keen sportsmen, lovers of the playground and hunting-field and race course; such are Irish gentlemen. From time immemorial, the Gaels have been expert horse-breeders and skilled charioteers. The light touch and taste and tact; the music, mirth and modesty of the quick Celtic temperament have been happily worked into the more solid texture of the sober Anglo-Saxon. The poetry of Shakespeare and Scott's romance are an exquisite blend of Saxon common sense and the finer Celtic fancy. The stolid German, too, came in close contact with the Continental Celts, but was much less moulded by their ready tongue and gaiety and sweetness.

(7) THE SLAVS.

Nordic nations are far more conscious of the passing of the Celt than of the coming of the Slav. The three races together constitute the Aryans of Northern Europe.

In the 5th century A.D., the blond Slav and the dark Hun trekked westward over steppe, heath and meadow until both Aryan and alien reached the blue Danube. Attila's savage host overran Hungary, but the Slav clans held Croatia, and spread from the Styrian Alps to the purple waters of Ragusa, and eastward to the Black Sea. Two hundred years later, another yellow wave broke over South-Eastern Europe. Some of the migratory hordes whose shabby tents and gipsy waggons are scattered over the vast area between Finland and Mongolia issued from the grassy Volga plains where dirty Tatar villages still squat round the lofty spires of Kazan and the busy fair of Novgorod. Like a cloud of mosquitoes, the Turanian plague swarmed across the Ukraine, and dislodged, north of the Balkan Mountains, the flax-haired Slav settlers. The wild Volga men or Bulgars, as they came to be called, adopted the Aryan speech of the vanquished Balkan Slavs. Etymologically Bulgar and Firbolg are kindred names.



The strong race feeling displayed in Irish politics recurred before the World War in the zealous Nationalist propaganda carried on by the Western Slavs. Most of them are in communion with the Holy See. The Czechs dwell in Bohemia and Moravia; the Czech-speaking Slovaks in the North of Hungary. Both Bohemia and Poland are economically too feeble and untutored to be self-dependent; they have to lean on stronger and wealthier powers. The chivalrous Poles have an artistic temperament and a romantic vein. They are highly polished, brilliant conversationalists, and delight far more than their Czech cousins in the gay 'Bohemian' life. Their want of thrift, and their careless, easy-going ways are a chip of the same block as the light-heartedness of the happy-go-lucky Irish.

The oldest Slav speech, once current among the Thessalonians, survives in the Church liturgy used by the Russians and Danube-Slavs most of whom, unless they have fosworn religion, are Greek Catholics. The Russians are born cosmopolitans, being singularly free from social and racial prejudice. Theirs is the impressionable mind which feels in sympathy with what is truest and best in foreign culture. The brave hillmen of Montenegro and the Serbophobe Croats both speak the Serb tongue.

(To Be Continued).

*The first article appeared on 17th instant.

Notes of the Day.

Unfortunate.

According to Reuter President Hindenburg in his inaugural speech at the ceremony of unveiling the National War Memorial, is reported to have entirely repudiated Germany's war guilt and to have declared that German armies were innocent of barbarities. The memorial, the largest in the world, depicts the battle of Tannennburg and will be a glowing permanent symbol of German heroism. The President's patriotic outburst will be met with fusillades of angry recrimination in the French Press. It is unfortunate that he should have brought in the singularly unpleasant subject of war guilt in the celebration of an occasion when the horrors of war would have been an adequate theme for enlarging upon the necessity of international reconciliation. It is true that many a contentious point still remains in dispute between the Allies and Germany as, for example, the question of the Rhineland. It is just the proper handling of these questions which will make the victors and the vanquished feel thoroughly reconciled again. The pursuit of the question of who was responsible for the war cannot but impede the process of reconciliation. For, disinterested people all the world over have no doubt now that the Allies as well as Germany must share the guilt.

Foch's Example.

The most influential organ of responsible public opinion in France, "Le Temps", said recently regarding these questions in dispute between Germany and the victorious Powers of the Great War that the "Allied Governments must take care not to handle these matters separately and individualiy, because this is a problem which interests all in an equal degree". It is to be hoped that the French Press and politicians as well as the German leaders of political opinion and the German Press will agree to consider that the problem of reconciliation affects all "in an equal degree." Charges and counter-charges about war guilt can do no good now. The example of Marshal Foch who has nearly finished writing his memoirs but declares "they will not be published until after my death", deserves to be emulated by other protagonists of the Great War.

Ban On The "Statesman."

The City Improvement Board has unanimously decided that no advertisement concerning the administration of the Board should be given in the "Statesman," in view of that paper having published insulting remarks against Indian womanhood. The remarks were made by one Mr. Pilcher, who was some years ago the Assistant Editor of the "Statesman" and is now its London contributor and a Member of Parliament. The most offensive remark of this M.P. was that this country's widows to the number of nearly 30 millions were regarded as, under God's curse, "sluts at home and prostitutes abroad." The "Statesman" published this gross and vulgar libel and did not dissociate the paper from the allegation. It refused to do so even when challenged. Several public meetings in Bengal have declared a boycott of the "Statesman" till it should apologise. The Improvement Board's Committee, however, decided to give its advertisements in the paper but the Board has properly reseinded the Committee's resolution.

Business and Honour.

No member of the Board or the Committee which discussed the question yesterday had the least doubt that Mr. Pilcher's allegation was an indecent lie. Two or three members only doubted if it was business-like to cut business relations with a paper for the reasons stated above. Their doubts would be reasonable if the remark in question was "bona fide." But this is on the face of it most malicious and beyond the widest limits of decency. Besides, it is now fairly clear that Mr. Pilcher's outburst, like Miss Mayo's book, is only a part of a wide and secret propaganda against the civic and political advancement of India. No popular institution, therefore, civil, political or of any other kind, can afford to be unconcerned in the matter. The Board's decision is sound and should be an example to other popular bodies.

Wriggling Out.

The Government of Bombay seem to have adopted the plan of pitting one claim for help against another, with a view to wriggling out of each. Speaking recently on the question of aid to the University, the Education Minister said that it was not possible for Government to sanction much aid to the University because of their commitments in favour of secondary and primary education. The Director of Information now tells the public that Government's commitments in regard to building grants to secondary schools and colleges are too heavy, that the present commitments cannot be cleared this year or the next, and that till these are cleared no further liabilities can be accepted in respect of such grants. Possibly this is due to commitments in favour of Municipal and Local Board Schools. But the Minister of Education said last week at Poona at a school function that rural schools had better claims on Government than municipal schools and "Government had to see that the urban areas did not steal a march over the rural areas." The rural areas may next be told that in a predominantly agricultural country like India, agriculture has a better claim on Government than primary education.

"KACHHA KHANDI" NOT A WAGERING TRANSACTION

ACCUSED ACQUITTED IN TEST CASE

PROSECUTION'S FAILURE TO PROVE THE CHARGE

MAHAJAN CIRCLES JUBILANT

The judgment which was looked forward to with eagerness by the commercial community dealing in cotton and particularly by The Shri Mahajan Sabha in regard to what is now called "the Kacha Khandi case" was delivered by the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Tuesday morning before a huge crowd of Marwaris in the Court.

It will be re-called on a cold winter evening on the 21st January 1926 the Bombay City Police arrested 347 persons near Mambadevi charged with gambling in Kacha Khandi and drove them in police vans to the Princess Street Police Station. This arrest caused a great sensation as among those taken in custody by the police were respectable business men dealing in the cotton trade. The police eventually selected Thavarmal Rupchand as an accused from 347 and the case was proceeded against him as a test case.

After a protracted trial lasting nineteen months, the Magistrate in his lengthy judgment acquitted the accused. His Worship characterised the Special Warrant issued by the police as bad and said the difference between "Kacha Khandi" and "Pucca Khandi" was in regard to only the unit.

THE JUDGMENT

In the course of the judgment the Magistrate at the outset referred to the police raid on the Mahajan premises in Sheikh Memon Street and the arrest of 347 persons who were found in the premises. All the 347 persons were placed before the court. Subsequently the present accused was placed along with three others on the charge sheet. Eventually the police decided to proceed against the present accused and one Valabdas, but as the latter was absent on the first day of the hearing, a warrant was issued against him and the case was proceeded with against the accused only.

The prosecution sought to bring home the charge against the accused in three ways. They first relied on the legality of the search warrant and they asked the court to presume that the premises were used as a common gaming house and that all persons found therein were present there for the purpose of gaming. Their second contention was that the accused and the others whose rooms were raided carried on the business of Kacha Khandi transactions in Broach cotton. It was the very essence of these transactions that no delivery was ever contemplated and the transactions were automatically cut every Saturday the parties merely paying or taking the difference between the contract price and the rate at which the transaction was cut. The prosecution's third point was that even if the other two points were held against them, one of the books seized showed that the accused dealt in American Futures which was purely a gambling transaction.

DEFENCE PLEA.

On behalf of the defence it was urged that the search warrant was bad and therefore no presumption arose, that Kacha Khandi was a wagering transaction, that the accused was only a Broker and as to American Futures there was no evidence to show that the accused did business in them.

After dealing with all the evidence adduced on these three points the Magistrate observed that the case was not so easy as the prosecution tried to make out. Having regard to the nature of the evidence the open space where the transactions were carried on could not be said to be a "place" within the meaning of the words used in the relevant section. Again, the instruments of gaming must be kept or used for the profit or gain of the person using the place. No instruments of gaming were found in the open space. At least there was no such evidence. The books seized and put in were those seized in the room on the ground floor of the house raided.

The Special Warrant issued by the Deputy Commissioner of Police on the authority of which the police raid was carried out was in the opinion of His Worship bad in-as-much as there was not a proper description of the rooms or of the houses. In a city like Bombay each room in a chawl or house was a separate tenement and a warrant against a whole house or all the rooms in that house would in His Worship's opinion be bad. It would cease to be a "Special Warrant." To hold it otherwise would lead to great hardship and injustice to the tenants of the house.

KACHA V. PUCCA KHANDI.

On the point as to whether Kacha Khandi transactions were illegal or not, His Worship observed that from the evidence adduced by both sides it seemed that the difference between "Pucca Khandi which were admitted to be not gambling transactions and "Kacha Khandi" was only regarding the Unit. As to delivery the prosecution had to admit that deliveries were given and taken but they said that that was subsequent to the raid and the launching of the prosecution. Conceding that it was so, it at any rate established that in Kacha Khandi transactions delivery could be contemplated and now at any rate deliveries were given and taken so that the sweeping assertion that no delivery was ever contemplated could not stand.

The only way it was sought to bring home the charge to the accused. His Worship continued, was by evidence of a so-called general nature of Kacha Khadi transactions. This His Worship Considered as inconclusive evidence.

As to the contention of the prosecution that the accused dealt in American Futures and therefore he was guilty, the case on this point rested only on the evidence of Mr. Dadiba Dalal. In cross-examination he admitted he was unable to explain certain entries put in by the prosecution and that he had never seen such books of accounts. He could not therefore be considered to be a witness whose testimony His Worship could accept on this point without feeling some doubts in his mind. According to this witness Kacha Americans were stopped and transferred to Kacha Khandi Broach cotton. In his cross-examination he said the two might have lived side by side. So far as the witness was aware transatctions in Kacha Khandi were done even fifteen or twenty years ago. He had never seen any books of American Futures being kept by any one. These answers were not quite reconsilable. Apart from this it had been held by Sir Lawrence Jenkins that contracts in American Futures were not per se wagering transactions.

For all these reasons His Worship acquitted the accused.

COUNSEL COMPLIMENTED.

In conclusion his Worship observed that he would like to express his appreciation of the great help he received from the counsel appearing for both sides. They had placed before the Court all the salient features of the case and their lucid exposition had helped him not a little in arriving at a correct estimate of the evidence It was a test case brought into Court at the instance of the East India Cotton Association. It was bitterly fought out by the two Associations concerned, and the decision of the case involved going through voluminous correspondence and mass of evidence, both documentary and oral.

"KACHHA KHANDI" JUDGMENT

JUBILATION IN MAHAJAN CIRCLES

The premises of the Mahajan Association in Sheikh Memon Street presented a spectacle of great sensation and jubilation, on Tuesday afternoon, consequent upon the judgment delivered by the acting Chief Presidency Magistrate in the well-known test case launched by the Bombay Police against the Secretary of the Association with a view to test the legality of "Kachha Khandi" transactions in Broach cotton. The decision of the Court has been substantially in favour of the Mahajan Association in so far as it declares that those transactions were not illegal. The Members of the Association who had been to the Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court on Tuesday morning to hear the judgment came back hurriedly and assembled in a huge meeting at their own premises to express their feelings of delight at the satisfactory judgment.

ORIGIN OF THE CASE.

The "Kachha Khandi" test case has got an interesting history behind it. It will be recalled that this case originated out of the information given to the police and the Government by the East India Cotton Association that the Mahajan Association was incorporated with a set purpose of carrying on gambling surreptitiously. The Association had no bona fide intention either of giving or taking delivery. This charge was refuted by the Mahajan Association which challenged the East India Cotton Association to substantiate their statement. As a result of this controversy which had all the time threatened to come to a head, a sensational raid was made by the Bombay Police over the pre-

(Continued on page 9.)

"AXED" MEN NOT YET PAID

WORKER'S FINAL APPEAL.

PLEA FOR DIRECT ACTION?

KHARAGPUR, Sept. 20.

The deadlock in the labour situation continues. The retrenched workers of the Bengal Nagpur Railway workshops have not received payment for August yet. Indignation was expressed at a huge gathering by the workmen at the attitude of the authorities of the Railway Company.

The Executive Committee of the Branch Union passed a resolution advising direct action as all constitutional means and even the motion of adjournment in the Legislative Assembly, have failed to bring redress. The Committee also requested the Central Council to discuss the situation and give effect to the resolution.

This morning, 1,000 workers, headed by Mr. Naidu approached the Chief Mechanical Engineer and appealed for the cancellation of discharge notices. But the Engineer regretted his inability to do anything in the matter.—Free Press.

TRICHINOPOLY LADIES ADDRESS TO GANDHIJI

"YOU HAVE TO BECOME LIKE SITA

TRICHINOPOLY, Sept. 20.

Several hundred ladies of Trichinopoly packed all the available space in the municipal theatre this afternoon to see and hear Mr. Gandhi. Acknowledging an address and contributions to the khadi fund in the shape of money and jewels Mr. Gandhi said that women ought to take a leading part in the national movement now going on in India, namely khadi work which was designed to deliver India from the gnawing poverty which she was suffering from. "If you will have India", he declared, "a land of holiness, then you have all to become like Sita, and the beauty of Sita lay not in her personal appearance nor in her jewellery but in her heart". A woman is adorable, he added, not for the jewellery that she wears but for the purity of her heart. Concluding he called on the women of India to discard foreign sarees and to take to spinning as it was much better for them to pass their time in some useful occupation than in idle talk.—A. P.

WHO IS A CHRISTIAN?

MAHATMAS DEPINITION

TRICHINOPOLY, Sept. 20.

"I have noticed in coming into contact with so many Christian Indians and in contact with the Y. M. C. A.'s throughout the land, that very often the word "Christian" is understood to mean European, and I said to myself driving here this morning how nice it would be if the Y. M. C. A.'s were not really synonymous with Young Men's "European Association," said Mr. Gandhi addressing the local branch of the Young Men's Christian Association this morning. He added "the word 'European' has not to me as to millions of people the same meaning and content as the word 'Christian', and I feel that very often Christianity itself becomes a restricted thing when it is mixed up with Europeanism. It is not at all in my humble opinion necessary for a single Indian to cease to be an Indian because he calls himself a Christian and the acceptance of Christianity or a change in one's religion is the acceptance of a new life and, therefore, I should expect anyone who changes his religion with a true heart to broaden his nationality." Concluding he observed: "Let these Associations (Y. M. C. A.'s) then be not forces of disruption but forces for conserving all that is good noblest and best in this land."—A. P.

NECK TO NECK RACE

IRISH ELECTORAL STAKES

GOVT. LEAD, BUT REPUBLICANS TELL HEAVILY.

LONDON, Sept. 20.

The Government win by a short head is regarded as certain in last lap of Free State election race of which the results of five seats remain to be declared. The present position is as follows:—

Government 59.
Republicans 56.

12 independents and 5 farmers have been returned and these are regarded as supporters of Government. 12 Labourites 2 National League and 1 Irish Worker's Group are counted as Republican supporters.—Reuter.

PRECARIOUS TENURE OF ANY GOVT.

LONDON, Sept. 20.

Dublin.—With ten seats still to be filled, the elections have produced a combination betokening the most precarious tenure of any Government. The latest figures are: Government 55, Republicans 55, Labour 12, Farmers 5, Nationalists 2, Independents 12, and Communist 1.—Reuter.

LONDON, Sept. 20.

Rugby.—According to the results of the Irish Free State election so far declared, the Government party has won three seats over Mr. De Valera's party, and the combined Government groups are three ahead of the opposition groups. The position is as follows:—

Government fiftytwo.
Independents ten.
Farmers four.
Total Government groups sixtysix.
Total opposition group 63. The number of members still to be elected is 23.—B. O. W.

RABINDRANATH'S MANTRAM

"OPEN SEASAME" SAYS MR. ANDREWS.

SHANTINIKETAN, Sept. 20.

Mr. C. F. Andrews arrived here to-day and was received by a representative body of teachers and students of the Viswabharati. He was taken in procession to a decorated room where he was welcomed in Indian fashion with sandal wood and paste etc.

In reply to the eulogistic references made to him by the staff and students of the Viswabharati, Mr Andrews said that all the time he was in South Africa amidst toil and struggle, it was Dr. Rabindranath's Mantram which kept the inner light burning in his heart and gave him strength. It was Dr. Rabindranath's Mantram, his great name, and the ideal he represented which opened the door to him every where in South Africa. The Dutch people who were the practical rulers of S. Africa were thoroughly familiar with Rabindranath and his works, having studied them through Dutch translations; and it was their deep and unique love of Rabindranath which made it possible for them to come near to Indian cause.

Mr. Andrews also spoke of the great work undertaken by the Right Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri in S. Africa, where in spite of ill-health and numerous obstacles, he was carrying on his great work for humanity.—Free Press.

TO BE SAVED FROM GALLOWS?

KAKORI PRISONERS' MEMORIAL

LUCKNOW, Sept. 20.

It is believed in well-informed circles that His Excellency the Governor of the United Provinces will commute the death sentence passed on the four Kakori prisoners in response to the appeal of several members of the local Council and the Legislative Assembly.—Free Press.

FOUR HINDUS ARRESTED

SEQUEL TO AHMEDABAD RIOTS

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 20.

Four Hindus have been arrested by the Ahmedabad police in connection with the recent riot. One Chunilal was arrested in the Baroda district and handed over to the State police. He is also charged with the murder of one Muslim during the riot. This brings the number of total arrests to 28, out of whom four are Hindus and the rest are Muslims.

All those arrested, except one have been released on bail.—Free Press.

CHINESE MOTOR BOAT SINKS

HEAVY LIST OF CASUALTIES.

LONDON, Sept. 20.

Shanghai.—A message from Tsingtao says that the Chinese owned motor boat Gentoku Maru plying between Kiachow Bay and Tsingtao with four hundred Chinese on board sprang leak and sank. The American warship, steam launches and sampans rescued 120. 159 bodies have been recovered. The remainder are missing.—Reuter.

ASSEMBLY ADJOURNED "SINE DIE."

INTERPELLATIONS REGARDING RESEVE BANK BILL.

"MOTHER INDIA" FIGURES AGAIN.

INQUIRY INTO PRIVILEGES OF LEGISLATORS.

SIMLA, Sept. 20.

The Assembly opened to-day with only a thin attendance. Mr. Thomas Weir took the Oath of Allegiance.

During the interpellations, Mr. Ramnarain Singh asked: (a) If it was a fact that the Government of India only in compliance with the order from the Secretary of State for India withdrew the Gold Standard and Reserve Bank of India Bill from consideration of the Indian Legislative Assembly? (b) If answer to the above be in the affirmative, will the Government be pleased to lay on the table all correspondence between the Government of India and the Secretary of State since the very conception of the idea of Gold Standard and Reserve Bank for this country? (c) Will the Government be pleased to state an approximate amount of the total expenditure (all payments made to officials, President, members of the Assembly and staff by way of salaries and allowances of every kind calculated in proportion to the number of days and hours devoted to the work in connection with the Bill either in the Assembly or outside it in India and elsewhere), the price of articles used, postage, etc. incurred by the Government in connection with the Bill?

Si Basil Blackett replied: I would refer the Hon. Member to my statement in the House on the 8th instant and to my speech on the adjournment motion on the 13th instant. The Government of India are now prepared to lay on the table correspondence with the Secretary of State. The total expenditure incurred on account of travelling, daily allowances to members of the Joint Committee at Bombay and Calcutta and office staff on account of travelling allowance, etc., (excluding their pay) amounts to approximately Rs. 26,000. No additional expenditure was incurred on the establishment work in connection with the Bill, the work having been done by the ordinary staff. Details for postage, etc., were not available.—Free Press.

MISS MAYO FIGURES AGAIN

MISS MAYO FIGURES AGAIN.

Another volley of supplementary questions ensued arising out of Mr. Crerar's answer to the questions of Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh and Pandit Hirdaynath Kunzru regarding the book "Mother India." Suggestions were made by non-official members that the book be proscribed and that Government should write a rejoinder to it. Mr. Crerar replied that the step suggested would give the book unnecessary publicity and advertisement and that a rejoinder to the book was a matter for non-official agency.

He was asked whether Government considered that the book contained untruths and exaggerations.

Mr. Crerar replied that the question asked for opinion, not for information.

Two members asked whether Government of India were keeping propagandists in America to further Government publicity.

Mr. Crerar replied in the negative.

Mr. Kunzru asked whether Government were aware that Indians considered the book as a malicious and filthy libel on the people of this country and whether he would inform the British Government that a free distribution of this book by them would create deep and universal resentment and indignation in this country.

Mr. Crerar replied that as for the former Government had seen articles on the subject in the public press and as for the latter the fact was obvious and it was unnecessary to bring it to the British Government's notice.

EAST AFRICAN DEPUTATION.

Mr. Bajpai replying to Mr. Kunzru said that Government had seen press reports that Sir Hilton Young would be the Chairman and Sir George Schuster and Mr. Oldham members of the East African Commission but they had no authoritative information regarding the personnel. He could not give any assurance regarding Indian representation on the commission as the matter rested with the Secretary of State.

KHADI RESOLUTION WITHDRAWN.

After questions the President asked the Assembly to resume discussion on the resolution of Mr. Ramnarayan Singh for starting khadi depots in each provincial capital with branches in each district. Mr. Ramnarayan Singh withdrew the resolution in view of the poor non-official attendance and as the importance of the subject required more or less a full house.

TELEGRAPH EMPLOYEES.

Mr Neogy on behalf of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta who had already left Simla moved for the revision of the rules and regulations relating to the pensions of the employees of the telegraph department to make them equitable and just by providing that an employee rendering 21 years' net service shall, on being invalidlaed be in receipt of half average pension, that an employee rendering 25 years' service shall receive retiring pension of 5/8th of the average pay and in addition a bonus of one year's pay and that an employee rendering 30 years' net service shall receive 5/8th of average pay and in addition a bonus of fifteen months' pay. Mr. Neogy referred to the higher rate of mortality of telegraphists. He informed Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitter that he was prepared to withdraw the resolution if satisfactory assurance was given.

Mr. Joshi referred to the grievance of telegraph peons and asked Government not to delay the consideration of the question of giving them the option of receiving either provident fund or pension. Sir B. N. Mitra said his study of the mortality rate among telegraphists showed that they were not substantially greater than the mortality in the rest of the public services.

Mr. Neogy withdrew the resolution.

RESOLUTIONS WITHDRAWN.

Four other non-official resolutions figured on the agenda. Mr. Thakurdas had one for the indianisation of the Railway Board. Mr. Jogiah wanted the Telugu speaking areas to be formed into one province. Mr. B. C. Roy wanted the creation of a sugar board and Kumar Gangananad Sinha wanted to stop the exportation of sacred objects and of Indian antiquity but all these members withdrew their motions in view of the thin attendance of non-official members.

PRIVILEGES OF LEGISLATORS.

Maulvi Mahomed Yakub moved for a committee to enquire into the privileges and status of members of the Assembly. He complained that the Assembly members had been removed from the warrant of precedence. Members privileges should be protected in many ways. He quoted the instance of Mr. S. C. Mitter having been prevented from taking his oath while a detenu and the search of the house of Dewan Chamnalal at Lahore while the member was at Simla attending the session.

At the instance of Mr. B. Das the names of Mr. K. C. Neogy, N. M. Joshi and Colonel Crawford were added to the committee.

Mr. Crerar on behalf of Government did not oppose the motion definitely nor did he support it because it was premature to make an enquiry into the question at a time when as a result of the Statutory Commission's enquiry there would be many changes. For the same reason Government could not agree to the inclusion in this committee of members of Government.

The motion was carried. Government members remaining neutral.

The Assembly then adjourned sine die amidst cheers.—A. P.

MISS MAYO CONSULTS CONSERVATIVES.

REGARDING FUTURE OF HER BOOK

LONDON, Sept. 20.

A wireless message to the Free Press of India says:—

Miss Catherine Mayo's recent English visit was with the object of consulting the leaders of the Conservative Party in regard to the future of her book, "Mother India."—Free Press.

RESERVE BANK DEBATE.

"TRUST MAN ON THE SPOT" SAYS THE STATESMAN

CALCUTTA, Sept. 20.

The "Statesman" reviewing the Simla session of the Legislative Assembly refers to the different phases through which the Reserve Bank Bill has passed, and says that the Stockholders Scheme has been considerably misunderstood and deserves most careful attention. Objection has been taken because as at first promulgated it sought to add elected members of the Central Legislature in each province as honorary trustees for that province, but the fact that these members would only form about a fifth of the total body of trustees is lost sight of. But these honorary trustees could be dropped out altogether, if their inclusion is the only obstacle to the saving of the Bill.

The project for a Shareholders Bank has no longer any chance whatever of being accepted. It is too late for the Government to revert to it, and the Assembly would certainly vote it down. If the Government of India resolutely proceed with the Stockholders Scheme which does

(Continued on next page.)

IN ZAGHLUL'S FOOTSTEPS

POLICY OF WAFD

MUSTAPHA PASHA NAHAS TO BE LEADER?

LONDON, Sept. 19.

Cairo.—The recent death of Zaghulu Pasha was among the many factors which conferred an unusual importance on the Wafd Congress, at the conclusion of which a manifesto was issued affirming the intention of pursuing Zaghlul's policy and emphasising the necessity for friendly foreign relations especially with Britain.

A meeting of the members of Parliament belonging to the Wafd has been called for 26th September which, it is expected, will proclaim Mustapha Pasha Nahas as leader in succession to Zaghlul.—Reuter.

PROHIBITION ORDER CONDEMNED

HINDU LADIE'S PROTEST.

SURAT, Sept. 20.

In response to the appeal issued by about forty Hindu ladies, a public meeting of Hindu ladies was held at Bhatia Wadi to express their resentment against the order issued by the local authorities prohibiting Hindu processions with music on public roads. Mrs. Jijawati Store, presided.

At the outset protest was recorded against statements made in Muslim press of Gujarat about Hindu ladies. Several speakers advocated the boycott of Muslim tradesmen and hawkers.

Another resolution protesting against the orders of the local authorities in having issued prohibitory orders in regard to processions and music, and characterising the orders as a challenge to the rights of the Hindus, was passed.

A committee of 22 ladies, with Mrs. Ansuya Hora, as President, was appointed to help the men in their struggle against the orders of the authorities.—Free Press.

CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING SCHEME

MR DEVDHAR IN FLOOD STRICKEN SIND.

HYDERABAD (Sind), Sept. 20.

Mr. Devdhar and Mr. Deole visited Garibabad a quarter in Thar Parkar District inhabited by mill-hands and other labouring classes and discussed with them his scheme of flood reconstruction through co-operative housing societies by means of loans from Government through the Central Co-operative Bank on the security of their houses. The inhabitants expressed their readiness to form such societies.

Mr. Devdhar and party then interviewed Mr. Henderson, Collector of Thar Parkar District. Mr. Henderson approved of cheap grain (cost price) shops in preference to reduced price or free grain shops and granted Rs. 5,0000 out of the gratuitous relief fund at his disposal for such a shop being opened under the supervision of a responsible local man. He also approved Mr. Devdhar's scheme of housing societies for the rebuilding of Garibabad and other localities and expressed his willingness to ask Government for the necessary loan for the purpose. He also undertook to write to Mr. Mirams, consulting surveyor to the Bombay Government for the necessary assistance.

Mr. Devdhar leaves this evening for Bombay while Mr. Deole will remain in Sindh a few days longer.—A. P.

RS. 5,000 FOR TEMPORARY SHEDS.

AHMEDABND MILLOWNERS SANCTION

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 20.

The Committee of the Millowners Association has resolved to build temporary sheds for dishoused workmen and has sanctioned Rs. 5,000 for the purpose as a result of the recommendation of its secretry Mr. G. I. Patel who visited the mill areas and saw the havoc wrought by the recent rains. The Ahmedabad District Relief Committee has also sanctioned Rs. 15,000 for the erection of temporary sheds for the poor whose houses have been demolished.—A. P.

HAVOC IN AMERICA

LONDON, Sept. 20.

Mexico City.—It is unofficially estimated that 25,000 persons have been rendered homeless in towns and villages along the only six deaths have been hitherto reLerma River in consequence of floods the ported, but meagre reports indicate that thousands have suffered heavy loss of property in Acambaro in the State of Guanajuato, half of which has been destroyed. Latest messages indicate that floods are subsiding slightly.—Reuter.

MAULAVI NURULHAQ RELEASED

Maulvi Nurulhaq, proprietor of the "Muslim Outlook" who was sentenced to three months' imprisonment and Rs. 1,000 fine in June last for contempt of court was released to-day after serving his full term of imprisonment and paying the fine.

FRESH NOTICE ON DETENU

AN ORDINANCE PRISONER REDUCED TO SKELETON.

PLIGHT OF BENGAL DETENUS

CALCUTTA, Sept. 20.

A correspondent writes to "Forward" that detenu Jibanlal Chatterjee, who has been externed from Bengal and is now staying at Almorah, has recently been served with a fresh notice by the Government of Bengal that Chatterjee shall not reside or remain in or enter any area within the limits of the presidency of Bengal.

PLIGHT OF OTHERS.

Jibanlal's younger brother who was nursing him at Suri and Bankura has been getting low fever and it is suspected to be case of phthsis.

Detenu Parmanand De has been lately, after repeated prayers, brought to the Sadar Hospital at Jalpaiguri for treatment from his place of internment at Dhugpuri, where he contracted malarial fever. Another detenu who was suffering from chronic disentry also has been brought at Jalpaiguri for treatment.

Probhat Chakravarty, a B. A. student, who was arrested under the Ordinance in 1924, has been, it is stated, reduced to a skeleton after series of malarial attacks.

His brother has not been allowed to nurse him and the detenu's request to be allowed to see his mother when she was ill was not allowed.—A. P.

AMERICAN LEGION CONVENTION.

INAUGURATED BY DOUMERGUE.

LONDON, September 20.

Paris.—President Doumergue inaugurated the American Legion Convention at Trocadero before an imposing array of prominent persons. A message from President Coolidge was read urging the development of Franco-American cordial relations. The shout of "Sacco and Vanzetti" in the gallery resulted in the ejection of the interrupter who was arrested and proved to be M. Lecoin, Secretary of the Paris Sacco-Vanzetti Committee.—Reuter's Special.

BRIGAIER-GENERAL G. MILLS DEAD

LONDON, September 20.

The death has occurred of Brigadier-General George Mills.—Reuter's Special.

(Brigadier-General George Arthur Mills was born in 1855. As Lt.-Colonel he commanded the 1st Battalion, Royal Dublin Fusiliers till 1902. He served with the 1st Battalion in South African War (1899-1902). He retired in 1910. He commanded the 7th Reserve Brigade (1914), and was a combatant member of the Travelling Medical Board to 20th January 1917. He served in Gibraltar, Ceylon, Egypt, India, Baluchistan and South Africa (1899-1902).

A DELHI SENSATION

FIRE IN "HINDUSTAN TIMES" PREMISES.

DELHI, Sept. 20.

A sensation was caused in Burn Bastion Road early this morning when the back door of the premises of the "Hindustan Times" was found to be burning by a servant of the Company.

Peons and other servants tried to extinguish the flames and the Fire Brigade which also arrived on the spot put it out.

It was later found that the door was soaked in kerosine oil and pieces of cotton and cloth soaked in oil were placed near the door.

Police are investigating the affair. No arrest has so far been made.—Free Press.

PROPHETS PROTECTION BILL.

"ELDERS" TO CONSIDER TO-DAY.

TARIFF BOARD'S REPORT ON MATCH INDUSTRY

SIMLA, Sept. 20.

Some of the members having left the station, the attendance in the Council of State was poor to-day. Sir Geoffrey Corbett at question time stated that the Tariff Board's Report on the match industry would be submitted to Government next April. This had been delayed owing to the Board having been occupied with the steel enquiry. The Secretary announced that the Assembly had passed without amendment the following bills which had been passed by the Council of State:—

The Bill amending the Aden Civil and Criminal Justice Act 1864, the Bill Amending the Indian Divorce Act and the Bill amending the Assam Labour and Emigration Act 1901.

PROPHETS PROTECTION BILL.

The Secretary then laid on the table the Bill amending the Indian Penal Code and Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 which was passed by the Assembly yesterday.

Seth Govind Das, on behalf of his party, suggested that they should have three days for considering the matter, because the Bill was very controversial; but if the House was not prepared to sit for three days in that case the consideration of the Bill might be postponed for the next Session.

Sir Mahomed Habibullah (Leader of the House) stated that the Bill was circulated among the members as soon as it passed through the Select Committee and that the only amendment made in the other House was with regard to the offence being made bailable or nonbailable.

Seth Govind Das said that many other amendments were moved in the other House, but they were not accepted; but it was a fact that many members of the Assembly were of opinion that more amendments ought to be made and members of the Council might think it desirable to move such amendments as had been moved in the other House, but not passed.

The President replied that it lay in the discretion of the chair whether or not a Bill be taken into consideration earlier or after three days. He therefore decided that the Bill be taken into consideration to-morrow.

I. L. O.'S DRAFT CONVENTIONS.

On the motion of Sir Geoffrey Corbett the House adopted the two resolutions regarding seamen without discussion.

The Council then adjourned till to-morrow when consideration of the Bill protecting religions in India will be taken up.—A. P.

NEILL STATUE SATYAGRAHA

YOUTH TAKEN INTO CUSTODY

MADRAS, Sept. 20.

The latest attempt to deface the Neill's Statue was made shortly before two this afternoon by Ramaswami Pillay, a 23 years old youth from Ramnad. He was taken into custody by the police for disorderly behaviour.

PLAGUE IN HYDERABAD

NIZAMS PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES

HYDERABAD, Sept. 20.

Elaborate precautionary measures are being adopted by the Health authorities against an epidemic of plague which has broken out in Hyderabad. Over Rs. 11,000 has been sanctioned by the Nizam's Government for inoculation and other purposes. A firman has been issued by H. E. H. the Nizam instructing all officials to take all possible steps to counter the spread of the disease.—A. P.

VOTE OF CENSURE ON PRESIDENT

ANAND MUNICIPALITY.

GENERAL BOARD MEETING REQUISITIONED

The Vice-President, Anand Municipality writes:—

"Eight members of the Anand Municipality including the Vice-President and the Chairman of the School Dispensary and Managing Committees have made a requisition, under Section 26 (2) of the District Municipal Act, for calling a meeting of the General Board for the purpose of passing a vote of censure on the President for not showing as pre-arranged, the most distressed parts in Anand Town to His Excellency and for reading a written statement with the knowledge or consent of the General Board."

ASSEMBLY ADJOURNED "SINE DIE."

(Continued from Previous Page.)

genuinely meet the legitimate desire of the Assembly, for some protection against Bombay money interests, there is little doubt that it will be supported by the majority.

Meanwhile, the obstacle is undoubtedly the Secretary of State. There was plenty of excuse for his intervention in a situation which was not clear and where the transformations were bewilderingly rapid. But if the Government and the Legislature are in agreement on the stockholders plan, India Office should gracefully leave events to take their course. There is unfortunatel no modern instance of Whitehall having interferred in the finance of India against the Finance Member with anything but disastrous effect, and its intervention is consequently deeply suspected. That some Indian vested interests are now bringing great pressure to bear upon London to secure the shelving of the Reserve Bank Scheme is certain, but this is one of those cases where it is better to trust the man on the spot. The Bank Bill has dwarfed every other interest in the session, but time will not have been wasted if in January, Government and the House are found in agreement.—A. P.

MISS MAYO SEES "MANURE HEAP."

BUT NEITHER BEAUTIFUL FLOWERS NOR TREES.

Calcutta, September 20.

A special cable to "Forward" says. Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer, India's delegate to the League of Nations, interviewed, in regard to Katherine Mayo's allegations against India and Indians, said "Mother India" reminded him of a person being invited to a beautiful garden, noticed neither the beautiful flowers nor the trees but the manure heap in the corner.

Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer was entertained by the British and Dominion students attending the Students's World Conference last Friday.—Free Press.

EMBRACING CHRISTIANITY AT THE GALLOWS

ADRAS, Sept. 20.

Subba Rao and Audinarayanaiah accused in the Villivakam murder case, in which an old man, one lady and her daughter were poisoned, were executed on Sunday morning in Vellore jail. Just before, the execution, it is reported they expressed the desire that they should be permitted to embrace christianity and accordingly they were baptised and renamed Paul and Samuel respectively. After the execution their bodies were handed over to the missionaries.—Free Press.

Breaches between Bibiwala and Rishikesh have been repaired and normal train service will be resumed from Thursday.

NO SETTLEMENT YET

RUMANO-HUNGARIAN DISPUTE

SIR AUSTEN AS RAPPORTEUR

LONDON, Sept. 19.

Geneva.—Despite an earnest and animated Conference between Count Apponyi and M Titulesco (Rumania) in the morning, and considerable discussion in the Council of the League, the Rumano-Hungarian dispute has not been settled. It has finally been decided to adjourn the matter until the next meeting of the Council in December. Sir A. Chamberlain appealing for settlement of the dispute declared that Hungary had not made a single concession. He hoped that the dispute would be settled by direct Rumano-Hungarian negotiations before December.

Viscount Sato (Japan) associated himself with Sir A. Chamberlain's speech which impressed the Council in a marked degree.

SIR AUSTEN AS RAPPORTEUR.

As a sequel to the Rumano-Hungarian dispute Sir A. Chamberlain has asked the Council of League to relieve him of the functions of Rapporteur for the December meeting of the Council in regard to the dispute.

(Later:) At the request of the members of the Council Sir A. Chamberlain has agreed to act as Rapporteur in the Rumano-Hungarian dispute after pointing out that Britain's only interest in the matter was to seek an equitable settlement of the dispute safe-guarding peace.—Reuter.

RETRENCHMENT ON S. I. RY.

MADRAS WORKMEN ALARMED.

MADRAS, Sept. 19.

The Madras Provincial Committee of the Trade Union Congress, meeting under Mr. Shiva Rao's chairmanship, welcomed the decision of the British Trade Union Congress to send out a Committee to enquire into labour conditions in India, and assist the growth of the trade union movement in this country, and oyered wholehearted co-operation in the matter.

The meeting viewed with grave alarm the South Indian Railway Company's alleged proposal to reduce the number of their workmen by 2,500, and expressed the opinion that it was part of a general scheme of retrenchment on all railways, and therefore, requested the Government of India to appoint a Committee with adequate representation of Railway labour on it, to consider the question, and to ask the Railways not to take any action until the Committee had made its recommendations.

A similar resolution has been passed by a meeting of the Central Committee of the South Indian Railway Labour Union, which was attended by delegates from all parts of South India. That resolution added that the process of retrenchment should take effect from the top and should not apply to men earning Rs. 140 and below.

With the declaration of the results of the largest single group there. The only of Madras, the Congress Party has lost much of its former strength in the Corporation Council, leaving the Justice Party the largest signle group there. The only successful Congress candidate in the recent election was Mr. Shafi Muhammad, who was able to retain his seat, while other Congressmen were unseated by Justicites.

It is understood that operations in connection with the Pykhara scheme will be continued, and that power will be available for consumption in a period of about four years.—A. P.

A YOUTH'S REVENGE

BRAHMIN MURDERED IN COLD BLOOD

YEOTMAL, Sept. 20.

A Gujarati Brahmin named Motiram Lilaram is reported to have been murdered in cold-blood last night by a youth aged 25 named Narahar Gopal Bhawe who is said to have been meditating a revenge upon his victim for private reasons. The murderer is alleged to have pierced a knife in the throat of the Gujarati who fell dead on the spot and to have remained where his victim fell till the arrival of the police to whom he made a confession of his guilt.—A. P.

ASSAM LABOUR ACT AMENDMENT

MADRAS, Sept. 20.

Messrs. Austin, Milligan and Reid, members of the Indian Tea Association, Calcutta, waited on Mr. Mahomed Usman, th member in charge of Labour, Government of Madras, to discuss the question of Assm labour. Tdey had similar interviews with labour members of other provincial Governments who had been requested by the Government of India to express their views on the amendment or repeal of the Assam Labour Act which, it is understood, is now under contemplation.—A. P.

A Madras message of September 20 says:—Sundaravadivelu who was arrested last evening for offering Satyagraha at the Neill's statue was placed before the Magistrate to-day when on his expressing regret and undertaking not to repeat the offence he was let off with a fine of four annas.

A COLOURFUL PAGEANT

TOUCHING SCENE AT PARIS PARADE.

U. S. LEGIONARIES PASS THROUGH ARC DE TRIEMPHE

LONDON, Sept. 19.

Paris.—A colourful pageant was presented by the American legionaries during a parade this afternoon with uniforms of all descriptions and flags and bands. The procession was headed by the Garde Republicane playing the famous "Sambreet Meuse" march, followed by a detechment of infantry and colours of the allies, which were surrounded by colours of the French Ex-soldiers Associations. Then came the legionaries, some in Khaki, others in white, scarlet or orange uniforms, or cowboy dress. It was a moving moment at the Arc de Triomphe when the iron chains placed round the arch after the Prussians had marched through in 1871, which had been removed only once since, for the victory march in 1919, were again removed to allow the Legionaries to pass.—Reuter's Special.

COMMUNAL TENSION IN KARACHI.

COLLECTOR'S MOVE FOR CONFERENCE

KARACHI, Sept. 20.

In view of the increased communal tension in Karachi, Collector Gibson has issued invitations for a conference on Saturday next when leaders of communities will be asked to devise measures for an amicable settlement of points of dispute and to prevent further development of ill feeling.

In the circular letter he has issued he writes the feeling between Hindus and Muslims has been approaching a state of dangerous tension. It is highly undesirable, he continues that matters should he allowed to develop into unfortunate riots and bloodshed that has occurred in other parts in India.—Free Press.

LEVINE'S PROPOSED FLIGHT TO KARACHI.

EXTRAORDINARY POSITION DEVELOPS

LONDON, Sept. 19.

An extraordinary position has developed with regard to the projected flight of Levine to Karachi. The machine was ready for the flight to-day, and the weather was favourable, but Levine was in Paris and efforts to communicate with him were not cessful.

Captain Hincheliffe in an interview said that Levine had told him that he would return to-day. If Levine arrived in time he proposed to start to-morrow morning, but if they were not able to get away by Thursday he would be reluctantly compelled to give up the flight as his leave from the Imperial Airways would expire shortly.—Reuter.

"DESERTERS FROM ARMY."

CHARGE ON MOSLEY AND ROBERTS

AGRA, Sept. 19.

Harold Mosley and J. R. Roberts who were sent here from Cawnpore charged under section 420 I.P.C. and with the theft of two motor cars from Bombay have arrived here and are reported to have confessed to Mr. Dreyfus I.C.S. District Magistrate that they are deserters from the Army and stole the cars in Bombay. They will also be tried at Agra on the alleged cheating charge in which the Manager of the Empress Hotel, Agra is the complainant.—A. P.

HINDU-MUSLIM TENSION AT TALEGAON

POONA CITY, Sept. 20.

The tension between the Hindus and Moslems at Talegaon still continues. Last night a Jain Sadhu was attacked by some Muslim boys in front of the Gymnasium in Khadak Moholla with stones and metal pieces. Thousands of Hindus assembled on the spot on learning that the Sadhu was hurt. The police are investigating the case.

Complete hartal is observed as a protest.—A. P.

RAO BAHADUR TITLE TO DEWAN

PUDUCOTTA (South India), Sept. 18.

Mr. Cotton, Agent to the Governor-General in South Indian States, presiding over a special durbar, conferred the title of Rao Bahadur on the Dewan of Pudukottah, and in the course of his speech, paid tributes to the Dewan and the Regent Sahib for their able administration.—A. P.

Dr. Stressman, it is understood, will be coming to England in November to urge Germany's claims to properties in the conquered territories.—Free Press.

It is understood that a decision has been reached to introduce mechanised army columns in the Indian Army as best suited to the maintenance of Indian peace.—Free Press.

"Chronicle" Photos.
The winners of the All-India Rugby Tournament: The Prince of Wales Volunteers Team won the tournament after a tough fight.

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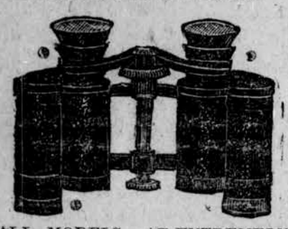

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JUVENILE COURTS IN BOMBAY.

(Continued from page 6.)

exception, and, 74 out of 99 industrial schools, are under voluntary management instead of being owned and managed by the Stte. The other industrial schools are provided by Local Education Authorities. An important change in recent years has been the shifting of the burden of financial support from voluntary subscriptions to the public purse and in consequence of a financial scheme, which came into force in 1919. The expenses of these schools are almost entirely met by Government and local authorities who share them by halves. This has naturally meant an increase of Government control over these schools. The Home Secretary has the right, through his inspectors, to visit these schools and inspect them with a view to ascertain whether they conform to a particular standard and on their advice to refuse the certificate which secures a Government grant to the school. In these schools along with elementary education, are taught useful trades, like tailoring, carpentry, shoemaking, metal working etc. Needless to say, highly qualified men and women are appointed as superintendents."

"What is your average number of cases, at present? Any likely increase in the near future?" asked our intreviewer.

Well," replied the Magistrate, "the average number of matters coming before the juvenile court is about 40 per week. To cope with the work, the court sits for two afternoons a week instead of one as was the case before. It is possilbe the number may increase in the future, when the Children's Act and usefulness of the Juvenile Court become more known to the public.

NATURE OF PUNISHMENT.

Asked about the nature of the punishment meted out to juveniles, especially in the cases of girls, Mr. Thacker explained that imprisonment is entirely abolished absolutely for children of either sex under the age of 14 years and practically for boys and girls under the age of 16 years, when found delinquents—they are either warned or discharged or bound over, sent to certified schools or reformatories, as the nature of the case demands.

Mr. Thacker was further invited to give details about the treatment of juveniles in Court and in the schools. There were three important points of difference, he said, in the treatmens of juvenilet from ordinary individuals (1) before trial (2) during trial, (3) after trial; so long is kept accused remains remanded, he is kept in the Children's Act Society's Remand Home, where, there is no possibility of his being contaminated by old offenders. During trial, he is dealt with by the Juvenile Court, where the procedure adopted is simpler and less formal and the atmosphere that of a school room, rather than a Court. After trial he is as already explained, sent to certified schools or reformatories.

CAUTIOUS PROGRESS.

Juvenile offenders, continued Mr. Thacker, hail from every class of society As a matter of fact, the number of boys from criminal tribes, hitherto dealt with is very small, compared with that of other boys. It is difficult, to give percentages as to how many come from Bombay City but a very large number comes from outside Bombay, even from far off places like the Punjab, the Bengal and Madras Presidencies.

"Would you" asked our representative "advocate the extension of the Children's Act to the whole of India? "I would wait" was the reply "for two or three years at least and apply the Act cautiously. The first preliminaries are the establishment of certified schools and organisation of probation officers, paid as well as voluntary.

In concluding a very interesting and instructive interview, Mr. Thacker, hoped the public would come forward to support the Children's Movement. It was a very laudable movement and the best investment giving dividends "exceeding the fondest dreams of avarice. It was of equal, if not greater, importance, with the Baby Welfare movement and it is up to every citizen of Bombay to help the Children Aid Society, to best of his abilities, directly or indirectly."

"KACHHA KHANDI" NOT A WAGERING TRANSACTION

(Continued from page 7.)

mises of the Mahajan Association known as Motishaw's Chawl situated in Sheikh Memon Street. Upwards of three hundred men were arrested in this raid and they were marched to the police station under police escort. These men were enlarged on bail the next morning. In the course of time, all these accused were put before Mr. Dastoor, the then 3rd Presidency Magistrate, and the case was remanded.

After several other remands had been taken the case was ultimately transferred, on the application of the prosecution, to the Court of Mr. Rangnekar, the then Chief Presidency Magistrate. In April 1926, another information was reported to the police that the Mahajan Association Ltd. was nothing but a common gaming house. Summonses were asked against all members of the Managing Committee of the Association but in the end a summons was served on the Joint Secretary alone. The Mahajan applied to the Court that in the event of a case being filed against the Mahajan Association, it should have precedence over any case filed against any individual member of the Association. Mr. Rangnekar having declined to accede to this request, the matter went, during the Summer session of 1926, to the Chief Justice, Sir Norman McLeod, who stayed all proceedings against Mr. Thavarmal Rupchand, the joint secretary of the Association, and called upon the Magistrate and the Public Prosecutor to show cause why that case should be first heard. The Chief Justice, moreover, remarked that the case against one individual member of the Managing Committee could not be a test case. If the Association was carrying on any illegal transactions, there should have been a case against the Managing Committee of the Association. No decision was arrived at in Sir Norman McLeod's tenure of office and as a result the case was again referred back to the Magistrate with an understanding that in the event of disagreement between the parties, it should once more come back to the High Court. The matter came before Mr. Rangnekar who decided to take up the case against Mr. Thavarmal Rupchand first. After this Mr. Rangnekar was elevated to the Bench of the High Court and then the case went to Mr. Dastoor. The Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate. His Worship at once proceeded with the case. The test case went on for over a year and a half before it was finally decided on Tuesday morning. His Worship held that the warrant against the accused was illegal. The decision in this case means a victory for the Mahajan Association over their rival, the East India Cotton Association.

NO CUT TRANSACTIONS PLEASE.

At the urgent meeting of the Mahajan Association, consideration was given to the issues raised in the judgment. The Bazar had been kept open from 9 to 10 on Tuesday morning as the whole Mahajan had gone to the Court to hear the judgment. Mr. Halai placed before the Mahajan the facts of the case as they are summarised in this report. He told them that the judgment was given in their favour mainly because His Worship had held that the transactions in question were not the cut transactions. Mr. Halai warned the Mahajan who were indulging in cut transactions to carefully read the judgment and mind its consequences.

Mr. Vasatji Nagshi, the chairman of the meeting, and Mr. Halai were thanked by the Association for the troubles they had taken in bringing the case to a happy termination. Mr. Thavarmal Rupchand, the winner of the case. was profusely garlanded and then the Mahajan dispersed with their feelings considerably relieved.

TRIBUTE TO DR. MANN

KARACHI REQUISITIONS HIS SERVICES

KARACHI, Sept. 20.

Glowing tributes were paid to the services rendered to Sind by Dr. Harold Mann in the matter of improved agriculture at the meeting held last night under the presidency of Mr. Haji Abdulla Haroon, M.L.A.

The meeting adopted a resolution urging the Government of Bombay to extend the services of Dr. Mann at the Sakrand Agricultural Farm for a period of three years.

Two deputations were appointed to wait upon the Governor and the Commissioner in Sind to request them to respect the wishes of the people of Sind in this matter. —Free Press.

TOWARDS COMMUNAL CONCORD.

UNITY BOARD IN NAGPUR

NAGPUR, Sept. 20.

In view of His Excellency the Governor's appeal to concert measures to restore confidence between the Hindu and Moslem communities, a meeting of selected representatives of all the communities was held this morning at the residence of Mr. Lillie, Deputy Commissioner. A unity board containing representatives of the various communities was constituted.

The discussion centred round the proposal to withdraw the cases against all persons implicated in the recent disturbances with a view to create the necessary atmosphere for unity and peace. The unity board will meet shortly to consider the proposals.—A. P.

Chidanand Sanyasi wires from Delhi under date 20th September:—

Eighteen Muslim families of Alawalpore District Farrukhabad. who remained at the 1st Shuddhi occasion on the 28th August 1927, have now been converted into Hinduism by the workers of the All-India Hindu Shuddhi Sabha.

THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO. LTD.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The annual meeting of the above company will be held on the 29th instant. There is much to be desired in the present administration of the Company.

Through the kind offices of Mr. Jamnalal Bajaj, Mr. P. S. Patuck, a retired civilian and a barrister, was placed on the Board of Directors. In a couple of months with his untiring zeal and industry he mastered the whole situation, suggested several changes and made startling revelations about the present method of doing foreign business.

The salary of the General Manager on Rs. 5,000 as much as that of our Chief Justice and half as much as His Excellency the Governor's —is scarcely necessary. The business is of a routine character. Then there is a separate Marine Manager on a salary of about Rs. 1,700 is unheard of and the remuneration of various others makes the management too top heavy.

Mr. Patuck within a short time showed it to the Directors that the business with the foreign companies particularly in America and in London was highly detrimental to the interests of the Company.

Mr. Patuck though not an Accountant succeeded in benefiting the Company from the heavy tax demanded by the Income Tax Authorities.

Further when the Company was started it was pompously given out that capable Indians would be trained up in the Insurance business. It is now more than seven years and we have not heard of their great achievement in that line.

I would, therefore, request the shareholders to muster strong at the meeting, to call for retrenchment in the proper direction, to abolish the treaties with the foreign countries to urge the Directors to reappoint men like Mr. P. S. Patuck and Mr. Jamnalal Bajaj in whom the shareholders have entire confidence.

The Directors will do good to explain at the meeting the reason why Mr. Patuck had to resign, what changes he had proposed and what suggestions he had made in respect of the existing mode of doing bnsiness. Will the Directors take the shareholders in their confidence and explain and answer to their quaries as far as they could without doing harm to the Company? It is time the shareholders became more and more vigilant.—Yours etc.

B. H. DAROOWALLA.

Sept. 16.

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST. (SEP. 21ST.)

(By **KAM**, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas.)

SIGN OF ZODIAC: VIRGO.

If to-day is your birthday you are immoderate, that is extremist, in your actions. and demands. If you come home after rambles and feel hungry you demand food from the queen of your heart whom you at once turn into a slave, and order her to produce "khana" atonce; failing that the bludgeon falls thick on her head or back, and this she generally gets, for certainly she has no Aladdin's Lamp to procure the meal by miracles. The kings in ancient times when they wanted to get rid of undesirable courtesans charged them with disobeying Royal orders; and when the unfortunate men swore on oath that they were not given any orders nor did they hear any given by His Highness, some flatterers in order to gain handsome promotion supported the Rajah and said they did see the beard of the Rajah shake while he had passed the order, however feebly muttered though it was. And they soon adorned the gallows in the presence of a shrieking, howling, jesting mob. You are a tyrant at home worse than even such kings. You are also immoderate in sleep and diet. After turning night into day you waste your precious hours in day-time, and even if a gun is fired into your ear, or if you are pulled, like a dead cat or dog by the tail by a scavenger, by the leg, you will not wake up from your Rip-Van-Winkle's sleep. You do not care what stuff you shove inside your stomach since generally it is the most faithful and patient part (comparatively) of your anatomy, and it revolts—as in the case of some wearied tribes ruled by foreigners—only when the limit is reached Thomas Parr who was born in 1583 had no leisure to die, and so he at last condescended to go before the Great Father at the prematurely old age of 152. His monument graces Westminster Abbey. He said: "Keep your head cool by temperance your feet warm by exercise; rise early and go soon to bed, and if you are inclined to get fat, keep your mouth shut, that is, a moderate in your sleep and diet." This advice is all "bosh" and "darn humbug" to you. You and Parr are like Poles asunder. You keep your head steaming hot and feet cold by trudging in bad weather. About your rising and retiring the least said the better. For food's sake, you have no inclination to keep your mouth shut, not even for scandalising your near and dear ones or best friends. So your account with this world will cease just at the age of Parr with the only difference of the first figure (that is at 52, to be plain-speaking.)

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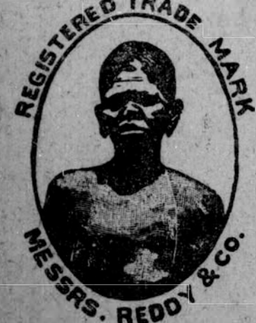

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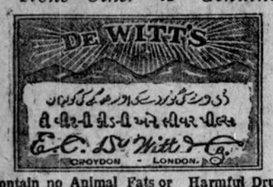

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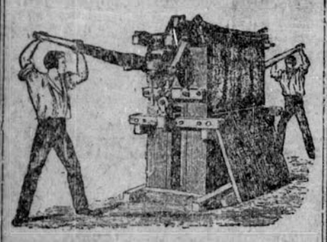

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RESERVE BANK BILL.

JOINT COMMITTEE SCHEME THE BEST

MR. JAMNADAS MEHTA'S SPEECH IN ASSEMBLY

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, in the course of his speech on the Reserve Bank Bill said:—

There are two opinions about a Reserve Bank. Some think, a Reserve Bank should be the foundation stone under the shelter of which banking will develop in a country, and under which production will be stimulated, trade will be encouraged, and the social life of the people, as a result of a stabilised currency, will proceed on a more normal course. Others, on the contrary, hold that until a network of banking institutions has been developed in a country, there is no necessity whatever for such a luxury like the Reserve Bank. The curious part of all this is that, while this country is being given this alleged boon, almost all the British Dominions and Colonies refuse to have a Reserve Bank, and even in England there is nothing like the Reserve Bank that is proposed here. There is no Reserve Bank in Canada, there is no Reserve Bank as such in Australia. I do not know that there is a Reserve Bank in New Zealand, and a Currency Commission recently appointed in Ireland came to the conclusion that it was not necessary to have a Reserve Bank in the present stage of the development of that country. The only unfortunate country that has so far got a Reserve Bank is South Africa, and ours is the second country within the British Common-wealth, as it is called, which is being subjected, to this experiment.

THE SHAREHOLDERS' BANK.

The Joint Committee has now definitely said that we must have a separate bank from the Imperial Bank. Then the question arises whether it should be a shareholders' bank. A controversy has been raging over it ever since the Bombay sitting of the Joint Committee and that controversy is not over. Why is so much stress laid by Government on the shareholders' bank? They profess to believe that the shareholders' bank will be a bank, independent of any control either of Government or other agency. Now, Sir, why is so much faith being placed in a body of shareholders who invest their money primarily for earning dividends? The shareholders' bank is a bank where people invest their money for making more money. A tailor; a tinker, a motor driver, any man can invest his money in a shareholders' bank and I would like respectfully to invite the protaganists of the shareholders' bank to tell me whether a tailor or a tinker is really qualified to be entrusted with the control of the banking reserves and the currency reserves of any counting and if so why? What is the special qualification of a tailor or a tinker of which the Finance Member is so enamoured?

The Honourable Sir Basil Blackett: What is the present qualification of people other than tailors and tinkers?

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta: At least they are on equal terms. I am not making light of the qualifications of a tailor. He has to dress us all well, but he cannot dress this thing. That is quite certain. I have in my hand a book written by Mr. Hartley Withers, who will not be regarded as unqualified to speak on the subject. Writing about the Board of Directors of the Bank of England, which is a body of shareholders, Mr. Hartley Withers says that the shareholders do not really take any part in the election of the Board of Directors. I shall read the quatation from his book on the "Meaning of Money", page 215. The Board of Directors in the Bank of England is called the Bank Court. Mr. Hartley Withers says:

"The Bank Court is a Committee recruited chiefly from the ranks of the accepting houses and merchant firms and its members are nominated by itself subject to the purely formal confirmation of the shareholders."

That is how the Bank of England elects its Board of Directors, and we have that on the authority of a great banker and publicist. So I say, the mystery remains why such stress is laid by Government on a shareholders' bank. There is another objection to the shareholders Bank. The 8 per cent. which was going to be paid to them is now reduced to 6 per cent. cumulative. What does that mean? Government could to-day borrow at 4 or 4½ per cent. Why should the income of this new bank be frittered away in paying 6 per cent. cumulative interest to a body of 5,000 people at the cost of 320 millions when Government can get that money at 4½ per cent? From all points of view therefore, economy, control, intelligent interest, and even the safety of the bank itself, a shareholders' bank, is absolutely unacceptable. In a private shareholders' bank started for ordinary banking business we need capital, because the larger the capital the greater the security for the depositors who will then have confidence in the security of their deposits. But here this shareholders' bank is going to have a capital of 5 crores, and we are going to entrust to it nearly 300 crores, or even more, of our currency assets which may increase to 400 or even 500 crores; in addition there will be large public deposits amounting to crores again, and then Provincial Governments and public bodies will also necessarily bank with the Central Bank and can all these crores be secured by this paltry capital of 5 crores? What then is the idea of this shareholders' bank? From every point of view it is altogether unacceptable and ought to be rejected by this House.

WHY IT IS INSISTED UPON.

The Governor and Deputy Governor under the Finanic Member's brilliant idea are to be the nominees of the Government. They will owe their office to Government; they will be the creatures of the Government. The moment they pretend to any independence they will be deprived of their jobs. (*An Honourable Member*: "Why"). Yes, there is no doubt about it. Therefore the whole body of directors will be virtually the nominees of the Government of India and the Secretary of State. And what will be the result? The policy against which this country has been crying out for 30 years and more, which has been pronounced by a packed Commission to be wrong and undesirable, that policy will be continued as it is under the screen of all so-called independent shareholders' bank. That is the mystery behind the insistence on a shareholders' Bank. In another portion of his book Mr. Hartley Withers points out that the directors, customers and depositors in a bank are mainly merchants trading on borrowed capital; these people will never have the courage to stand up against the Governor and Dputy Governor on appoint of policy. For if they do so, as Mr. Hartley Withers says, the next time they want accommodation they will be met with a frigid and discouraging countenance. And I would like to see in this world the commercial man who will have the courage to oppose the Governor and Deputy Governor who hold the strings of his solvency in the hollow of their hands.

RESERVE BANK NOT PRIVATE BANK.

This Reserve Bank is not a private bank. It is to be charged with the custody, safety and control of the currency reserves of this country. The currency reserves of a country are for the safety of the note issue and the stability of exchange. Is there anybody in this House who will tell me that only commercial men are interested in this? Stability of exchange and the safety of note issue are not subjects in which commercial men only are interested. Every humble man, every villager who has got a rupee, every petty clerk who has got a five-rupee note in his pocket, is equally interested, because the safety of the five-rupee note, the stability of exchange of the money he has got in his pocket, will depend on this bank. Therefore this bank is not an institution where the so-called qualified commercial men should alone be represented. Sir, as this Reserve Bank is to be entrusted with the safety and custody of our note issue and the stability of exchange, on which depend the stimulus to production, the safety of trade, and the improvement of the social life of the nation, when these very things, the foundations of a well organised State depend on this bank, when not the dividends of a few petty shareholders, not the speculation of capitalists and multi-millionaires, but the safety of the small savings of the villager and the petty clerk depend on the personnel of the Board of Directors of this bank, why on earth, may I ask, should these men be kept out of the Board of Directors? Sir, the Joint Select Committee did the wisest thing in having a Board of Directors who will look after the interests not merely of the commercial men, not merely of the humble villager, the petty clerk and everybody who has got a coin or a note in his pocket.

The Honourable Sir Basil Blackett: And of the tinker and the tailor.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta: Yes, it should be representative. The tailor as a constituent I want, not as master. You want to make the tailor my master. I want him as a fellow citizen. I repeat that the Joint Committee did the wisest thing in having a Board of Directors who will look after the interests of the agriculturist, the trader, the clerk, the poor man, the man in the street, the wage-earner and everybody; and these Legislatures,—next to the Indian National Congress,—these Legislatures are the only bodies which represent public opinion in this country. I say here with the greatest confidence that if the Indian National Congress was given the power, the Board of Directors constituted will be the most competent and most efficient body that ever could be thought of in this country. But I know it cannot be expected in a Joint Committee of this House and the other House. Therefore, we had to turn to the Legislatures. Government have created the electors, franchise is fixed by them; voters' lists are framed by them. There you find agriculturists, income-tax payers, householders, those who pay rent, wage-earners, everybody is represented on the roll of electors of the various Legislatures, and the chosen representatives of these people represent all interests not merely political interests as is being suggested. This House is not a mere political body. It does not deal merely with political questions. This House deals with political, military, industrial, social and commercial questions every conceivable interest of the nation is considered and finally adjudicated here.

MATAR TALUKA HARD HIT

PROGRESS OF RELIEF WORK

(From Our Correspondent).
MATAR, Sept. 19.

Matar Taluka is one of the most affected parts of Gujarat. The Sabarmati flows in the West of the Taluka, half of the Northern side is bounded by the Shedi and the Vatrak flows in the heart of the Taluka. These three rivers with two other rivulets, a number of canals and some big tanks plunged the whole Taluka in water at the time of the floods. The Provincial Congress Committee commenced relief operations on the 4th August. At that time communications were very difficult. For distribution of relief the Taluka was divided into four centres. One of the centres viz., Nawka, has communication facilities with the city of Ahmedabad, so it has direct connections with the Congress Committee office there. Other three centres are managed from Matar. We have got cheap grain shops at each centre. They are open for all, but generally they are availed of by cultivators and other poor middle class people. The work of distributing gratuitous relief in the form of grain and clothes is being done mainly with the help of Gujarat Vidyapith students. A dozen villages are entrusted to a batch of two and they make it a point to visit each village at least once in a week.

Following relief has been distributed at the three centres that are under Matar from the commencement till 1I/9/27.

Name of the centre	Free grain in mds.	Cheap gain in mds.	Cheap seeds. in mds.
Matar	991	4,042	2,703
Limbashi	697	2,253	1,204
Radu	269	886	797
Total	1957	7,181	4,704

The total cost of the above relief comes to Rs. 19,000/.

Besides the above about three thousand new clothes and twenty thousand old clothes have been idstributed amongst seven thousand people. To those who would not accept grain relief, cash has been given to the extent of more than a thousand.

At the request of Mr. Deodhar, Limbashi centre has been entrusted to the Servants of India Society from the 6th instant. The Society has sent two workers, one of whom is an Ayurvedic physician. They are managing the centre with the assistance of Congress volunteers and the local workers who were already there.

Ganga Ben of the Satyagrahashram, Sabarmati, who is well acquainted with Yunani medicines is doing work of distributing medicines. She herself has visited eghteen villages and has distributed medicine to more than 1,500 men. In each village that she visits, she is giving some stock to an intelligent man in the village with necessary instructions. In every village lots of people are laid up with Malaria.

10,095 HOUSE COLLAPSES.

The figures of destruction in this Taluka are as under:—

Out of a total of twenty thousand houses, 10,095 have collapsed. The estimated loss of housefalls according to the official calculation is twelve lacs and some thousands. Congress Committee's volunteer's estimate is nineteen lacs, though this figure does not include the loss of about twenty villages of Nayka centre. If this loss is also taken into account, the amount would go to nearly twenty-five lacs.

Total loss of cattle is 1,268. Out of these 600 were either plough and draft bullocks or milch cattle and about 700 were sheep and goats. The estimated loss of these cattle plus the loss of household materials and the foodstuff that has been destroyed comes to rupees four lacs.

About two thousand acres of land have been lost permanently to agriculture on account of the devastations wrought by the rivers Vatrok, Shedi and to some extent Sabarmati. These rivers have washed away more than five hundred acres of land and have thrown sands on about fifteen hundred acres. Sands are two to three feet deep on an average.

Seventy five per cent of the sowing i.e., at least sixty thousand acres of land, done before the floods has been destroyed. If the expenses incurred in sowing, ploughing etc., be calculated at the minimum rate of Rs 15/- per acre the estimated loss amounts to nine lacs.

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SIX PENCE

ECONOMY OR VICTIMISATION?

PLEA OF RETRENCHMENT EXPLODED.

GOVERNMENT'S DUTY TO WORKERS

On the motion for adjourment of the House brought forward by Mr. M. K. Acharya on the Kharagpur lock-out, Mr. N. M. Joshi made a forceful speech in the Legislative Assembly. Following are extracts from the speech:—

Sir, my Honourable friend Mr. Acharya has narrated some of the main facts of the situation at Kharagpur. Sir, the workers at Kharagpur feel that the proposals for retrenchment, which are being carried out at present, have their origin in the last strike about which this House knows something. They feel, Sir, that the authorities of the Bengal Nagpur Railway felt somewhat humiliated on account of the strike. The men also feel, Sir, that this is an act of victimisation, and I think that they have some justification even for that feeling. It will be admitted that one of the superior officers at Kharagpur, the Works Manager, issued instructions to the foreman that while making retrenchment or while suggesting names for retrenchment, he should see that the non-strikers were not retrenched at any cost. If the men after knowing of these instructions, feel that the present proposals for retrenchment had their origin in the last strike and are an act of victimisation, I think the men are fully justified.

IS THIS ECONOMY?

Then, Sir, the second feeling in the minds of the workers in Kharagpur is that the present proposals for retrenchment are intended to do away with the labour troubles at Kharagpur or at least to reduce them by giving work to private contractors and by ordering out things from foreign countries.

foreman that while making countries.

Now, Sir, the Bengal Nagpur Railway is a State Railway, and as that Railway is controlled by the Railway Board I think, it is the duty of the Railway Board to examine the policy of giving work to private contractors or getting articles made by foreign manufacturers when these articles could be made in the State workshops.

How is it possible that when superior officers are brought from England on very high salaries and they have been given the Lee concessions, and when the labour employed by private contractors and the State workshops is the same, how is it possible that private contractors can turn out articles cheaper than our own workshops turn out? If there is a difference, then the difference must be in the quality of the supervisors whom the Railway Board and the Bengal Nagpur Railway have appointed. I myself feel that the Railway Board have not yet made out any case that work given to private contractors is cheaper. Moreover, even if it is somewhat cheaper, I say, Sir, to give work to private contractors and to get work done by foreign manufacturers is against the policy which this House has approved of.

GOVERNMENT'S DUTY.

There is one more point which I would like to make and it is this. Sir, I do not believe that the proposals for retrenchment are actuated by considerations of economy. But even if these proposals are made upon considerations of economy, I think, Sir, there are considerations which are superior to considerations of economy. The Government as the trustee of the working classes in this country have a duty towards those classes. These men may have served the Bengal Nagpur Railway for several years, some of them for 3 years, some 5 years, some 10 years, some 15 years and some even 20 years. Have the employers no duty towards the employees? Government, as the trustee of the people and as the authority which lays down proper standards for labour legislation and labour conditions, must recognise that they have a moral duty towards the employees who are serving under them. Sir, I feel that Government do not recognise their duty towards the workers at Kharagpur simply because these workers belong to the working classes and do not belong to the or the privileged classes.

CREATING CLASS CONSCIOUSNESS.

Now, Sir, the Government proposals have been decided upon and notices have been given. Under such circumstances the workers who are very weak have only one remedy for protecting themselves, and that remedy is to stand by each other. It is to the credit of the workers at Kharagpur that they have stood by the people to whom notices were given. I feel that it was wrong on the part of the management at Kharagpur to have made these proposals at all. I feel that the manner in which they tried to enforce these proposals was worse still. I hope, Sir, that the Government of India will not stand still. I want, Sir, the Members who are sitting on this side to consider what their position would be if the Government of India asked a large number of them to leave this country without, what they call, proportionate pensions. I want them to ask themselves whether they do not sympathise with the men who are being asked to leave their work and to leave their home, without proper compensation. It is wrong to retrench in the way they have done. This House, Sir, should feel sympathy with these men, and I think the Railway Board and the Government of India will appreciate the spirit in which the men at Kharagpur have acted. I hope, Sir, this motion will be carried.

THE MODEL MILLS NAGPUR, LIMITED.

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

The following is the Directors' Report for the year ending 31st March 1927.

The Directors regret to state that the year's working has resulted in a loss of Rs. 1,13,439-9-0. This result is extremely disappointing, and is attributable to the continued and unprecedented depression in the textile industry and the extremely low prices obtained for yarn and cloth. The year under report has been the most critical year in the textile industry for the last 60 years and, but for the most careful attention to economy in management, the loss would have been considerably greater. The main reason for the loss has been a considerable fall in the price of cotton from July 1926 to February 1927, together with a corresponding decline in the price of yarn and cloth. However, the Directors have taken advantage of the low price of cotton at the beginning of the cotton season and stored all their requirements for the year, and hope to wipe off the loss next year without touching the Depreciation Reserve Fund, and they hope to show better results next year provided the price of yarn and cloth does not further decline.

Since the passing of a Special Resolution the Directors have reduced the transfer fee from Rupee one to annas four per each share transferred.

The Mill and Dye House premises, Machinery, Staff Quarters, Bungalows, Godowns, Workmen Chawls, Cotton, etc., and all other property belonging to the Company have been fully insured.

Two of the Directors, The Hon'ble Sir Maneckji B. Dadabhoy and Mr. Shantidas Askuran, retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election and offer themselves accordingly.

A RECORD IN THE MILL HISTORY.

It is note-worthy to learn that Messrs. Pralhad Mills Ltd., celebrated Ganapati Festival in their Mill compound with full pomp and elaborate ceremonies extending over 10 days. A special pandal was erected and the same was decorated with buntings, festoons and electric lights. Various programmes were arranged during the period of ten days' Festival where all mill workers including men and women took part. Spesial interest was being taken in the various religious ceremonies such as Bhajans and Kirthans. It was strange to find that for the first time in the record of the mill history such democratic spirit was shown and all superior staff mixed with labouring classes and conducted the work in the most harmonious spirit. Muslim workers also took interest in co-operating with their Hindu Brethren. Further Raja Partapgirji, Mr. Osman Sobani and Mr. Soman attended regularly the ten days' Puja ceremony and passed very peacefully and everyone classes without standing on forms. The ninth day of the Ganpati Festival was celebrated in the most pompous manner and passed very pacefully and everyone enjoyed well. Various interesting programmes were arranged. The pandal was so nicely decoratd with electric lights and festoons that it looked in the picturesque manner where feats on gymnasium and hypnotism were performed before the vast gathering of the mill workers and the mill friends. On the immersion day of Ganpati, a procession was arranged which was headed by Mr. D. G. Patil, the mill manager and in this procession the Raja Saheb, Mr. Osman Sobani, Mr. Morarji Narottem and the Raja Saheb's friends joined and they all graced the occasion with their presence. This procession was followed by English and Indian Bands which played an important tune befitting the occasion and the whole road was resounded with the echoes of "Ganapati Maharaj Ki Jai." It is pleasing to learn that a lead is taken by the Pralhad Mills taking advantage of this favourable occasion and we hope that in future other mills would also do the same thing and thus bring about much closer relation between superiors, labouring classes and masters. It is very pleasant to learn that Raja Partapgirji, Mr. Osman Sobani and his friends on this occasion showed very friendly and sympathetic attitude toward the labouring classes and have certainly inspired great confidence in them.

Lady Wilson received H. H. The Rani of Sawantvadi at Government House Ganeshkhind on Monday.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay attended Lodge Leslie Wilson' on Monday.

The "Ansari" Boy Scouts of Poona Camp Government Anglo Urdu High School celebrated the Birth Day of Prophet Mahammad on the 8th instant.

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OUR SERIAL STORY.

FLAME OF THE FOREST.

A STORY OF AN INDIAN STATE

BY ALICE EUSTACE.

CHAPTER XIX.

Next day there was polo-playing on the magnificent grounds, laid out by the late Maharajah Daljit, whose one creditable hobby it had been—Ajit and his team, in green and orange, against His Highness, in purple and silver. The horses were magnificent, the play of a very high standard. As the Resident told his niece Barbara as they sat in the pavilion watching the game:

"Where on earth would you find good polo unless at Rajmere, the very home of polo?"

Every English lady in the state had donned her freshest, most summery garments, and turned out 'en masse' in honour of the English guests, whose last day it was.

Barbara was a keen horsewoman, and had loved nothing better than a good run with hounds back home in England. But the riding here filled her with delight.

"Did you ever see anything like it in all your life?" she asked. "And can't they 'ride'? And is there a finer sight than a fine Rajput on a good horse? Their horsemanship is perfect, I know, but they look so wonderful too!"

"They've got nice thin legs to ride 'with'," said the disgruntled Resident, who was getting tired of this monologue of praise, and whose own legs were of a distinctly stocky order.

"That Ajit is a perfect fiend to have against you," pursued Barbara, her eyes fixed on the ever-changing panorama before her. 'He and his horse seem to be everywhere at once, and he never misses a shot, 'never'! Ah! they are riding off. The purple and silver are jubilant."

The Maharajah dismounted at the steps, and pulled a jacket over his purple singlet, with its crest of the two kites on chest and back.

Barbara, watching the slim figure, decided that she liked him more than ever, and wondered why it was she made no headway in his good graces, for he still maintained the wholly detached manner of a casual acquaintance. India was much overrated as a hunting-ground for marriage, she thought with some irritation.

Dinner that night was a sumptuous affair. Again they took it on the palace roof for coolness, as well as for the agreeable surroundings. The vast city of Rajmere lay spread before them like a scene out of the "Arabian Nights." The chief streets were lit by electricity, which hung like jewels on a gigantic drawn-out string. In the middle distance gleamed the lights of the Rajwillas Palace, like a magic gem in a setting of emerald. It was a night of full moon in a sky of sombre velvet, and surrounding everything with a halo of romance was the fascination of the mysterious East. During a lull in the conversation could be heard the occasional cry of a jackal as it slunk on its lonely way, or the throb of the tom-tom, which, muted by distance, floated softly up from the city.

Chundra had been persuaded to be present at this farewell dinner in honour of the English guests, and in a pale silken "sari" of primrose, edged with gold, loaded with priceless jewels, her dark head encircled by a diamond and emerald band, she sat silent and shy between the Resident and the English duke.

Her brother had overcome her timid shrinking from publicity by the assurance that he would be near her throughout the evening, and had himself chosen the dress and the jewels she would wear.

"You talk like Flance used to her letters to me", she had said when he remarked.

"Someone must make beginning! Our Indian women shall be educated for freedom. The reign of the purdah must end for Indian, as it has for Turkish ladies. They are free now. But our Indian ladies are timid, and wait for a sign. Who should give the lead unless the Princess Chundra, the Maharajah's own sister?"

And, though frightened, Chundra had consented, because in her eyes her brother Dick was the greatest king and the most wonderful man in the whole world.

When the party had foregathered in the drawing-room and had been presented to the princess, who was, of course, the hostess Colonel Verinder had started as much as the exquisite beauty of the princess as at her unexpected presence among them.

"I wish he had told me of his intentions," he muttered to Bryan. "I only hope trouble isn't going to result from this."

"How could it?" asked Bryan. 'I agree with His Highness. In ancient times Indian women were free to come and go—of course, it was the Moghuls who, by their habit of carrying off the women of their neighbours, made their safegurding necessary. But all that is over long ago. I think it's full time something was done about this purdah business. In another quarter of a century Indian women will be emancipated, free, like the Turks. And why shouldn't they?" he added.

"I wonder," said Colonel Verinder cautiously. "I wonder!"

"She's lovely, and just like poor little Flame," pursued Bryan. "It gave me a dreadful pang when I first caught sight of her. I thought that, in some miraculous way, Flame herself had come back. I never can convince myself that she is dead. Always I feel she is somewhere just round the corner, out of reach. What is your own private opinion of what might have happened to her?"

"It's a mystery, and likely to remain one," said Colonel Verinder. "I've told you what I think—that she was kidnapped for the valuable jewellery she was probably wearing. No one really knew what she had on. Yes, and murdered—that's my theory." The band struck up, and he went forward to claim his dinner-partner, and a move was made. "But I wish His Highness had told me of this though God knows whether I could have been done anything, after all. If Chundra's husband hears of this—and in India everything is known—I wonder—"

And, with a shrug of the shoulders, the Resident dismissed the matter and applied himself to his very excellent dinner.

He and Bryan had worn threadbare that subject of Flame's mysterious disappearance. They had thrashed it out time after time without ever coming to any plausible solution. His theory of kidnapping, robbery, and murder, was the only tenable explanation. It seemed one of the mysteries doomed to remain unsolved.

Between the courses the band played selections from "The Gondoliers" and the British prince remarked:

"We might be dining in the palm-room of the Ritz."

"Yes," murmured Barbara Lanyon to her partner, "but with sundry important exceptions—the dark, turbaned figures around the table, the many servants in bare feet and flowing white robes, the jackal's cry, and the insistent beat of the tom-tom. And, above all, that small, shrinking figure sitting between the Resident and the prince with tragic eyes downbent, and slim, dark hands, heavily tattoo-marked, loaded with priceless rings."

"This is an unexpected pleasure, princess," remarked the duke to the demure figure seated on his right. "I thought you Indian ladies distrusted all mankind. I take this as a great compliment to me personally. It was most kind of you to come out and dine with us."

"I not wanting come," she admitted in her pretty, halting way. "Very much frightened, but Dick making me all the time."

"It was indeed brave of you," said the duke softly.

She nodded sagely.

"I am brave like anything with Dick, my brother," she said quaintly.

Dinner, with its innumerable courses, was over at last. By request the ladies did not withdraw, but the tables were removed as by magic, and the two young men, the prince and the duke, seated themselves, with Chudra between them, on a dais, which now appeared. The usual toasts, speeches, and expressions of mutual goodwill were all over.

Presently it was time to start. The two princes and the ladies rose in their places, the orchestra struck up "God Save the King," followed by the National Anthem of Rajistan, and leave-takings began.

A fleet of motor-cars was in waiting, and the British duke and his entourage were escorted to the frontier by his Indian host and suite.

They saw him into the royal special, drawn up in a certain siding, and stood with bare heads until the train had left the platform and only a spiral of smoke remained.

Colonel Verinder drew a long breath of relief.

"Thank God," he said piously and fervently. "Our responsibility ends here! I wish the next lot joy of their care."

"All went very well!" said His Highness. "He is a most delightful guest, and we are honoured to have entertained him, but these are troublous times for India—and one never knows! I am indeed thankful all went well."

"There isn't a more loyal state than Rajistan in the whole of India," said Ajit indignantly. "I would stake my life on our people."

"So would I," said Prince Digvizay, "but it is those others, not our people, that I fear. Rajmere has, as you know, been thronged with people from all parts of India. Who is to tell . . . ? People with axes to grind, with bees in their bonnets—all manner of mad ideas gone astray."

"If the Prefect of Police is worth his salt he ought to be able to," asseverated Ajit, who appeared to have a special down on the head of the police.

His Highness turned to the waiting cars. With one foot on the step, he raised his hand in dismissal of his staff.

"I shall require no one until to-morrow at nine," he said. "It is now past midnight. I advise you all to get home and to bed as quickly as may be."

"We shall be lucky if we escape a wetting," said Colonel Vtrinder. "It has been trying hard to rain for the last two days. The monsoon is already overdue. It was fortunate it held out for the visit of our guest. I thought the polo to-day was going to be a wash-out, but luckily it kept off. To-night, though, I think the storm's going to burst."

One by one they saluted, salaamed, got into their cars, and moved off. All were feeling the strain of the last days, and were glad to relax and go home.

The Resident was the last to go. In these last months he had come to love the Maharajah like a son, and there was more than Court etiquette in his suggestion that his car should follow His Highness's.

The Maharajah waved him away.

"I'm all right," he said. "And Bryan here is a host or a regiment in himself. Good night, Resident Sahib."

Leaning back on the cushions. His Highness gave a sigh of relief as the tail lights of the Resident's car disappeared into the night.

The chauffeur, in flowing "pagri," was seated at the wheel; the Maharajah accompanied only by one "aide", Bryan Carr, occupied the back seat.

"Let them all get on ahead," murmured the Maharajah. "I wan to be alone, absolutely alone. I feel utterly played out."

Bryan folded his arms across his chest. The tepid liking, the almost patronizing friendship he had once felt for Digvizay Roya when they were both in England, had somehow a most imperceptibly changed. He was lately aware of a passionate devotion to the person of his prince.

Now, as he realized that he alone had been chosen for the honour of bearing him company his heart swelled with gratification. At bottom it was the same old Dick who had been his friend in that long-ago time in England, yet subtly changed. This was the Dick he might have been, but so seldom was.

"Very good, sir!" he answered, and it was characteristic of the new feeling in his heart that he did not dream of presuming to remind the figure at his side of those old days, nor to call him Dick even in the utmost privacy.

Bryan had been just a little piqued at his distant manner at the beginning, but now he was more his own old self.

His Highness sniffed the air. "God grant we have a good monsoon, this year," he said.

"Amen to that!" said Bryan piously.

The car started forward. Under the man's coat she wore, Flame's heart was beating fast. She was acutely conscious of the man at her side. So keenly was she aware of him that she wondered his own instinct did not warn him. It seemed impossible that she should feel so much and he be totally unaware of it. But Bryan was utterly unconscious. The car swallowed up the miles swiftly, and soon, reflected Flame, this drive would be a thing of the past. Like a miser with his gold, she grudged every moment of it. Suddenly leaning forward, she called to the chauffeur.

"Asti! Asti!" she said. "Slowly—not so fast."

Started by the sudden command, fearing he knew not what, the man jammed on the brakes too suddenly; the car wobbled, snorted once or twice, and came to a full stop.

"Go on!" ordered the Maharajah encouragingly. "I merely ordered you to go slow. I didn't mean you to stop altogether! Asti!" he said again encouragingly.

The man pressed the self-starter, without result. Opening the door, he swung himself out and, going to the front of the car, proceeded to crank up.

There was no result. Again he tried, but with no more success.

With a sigh of resignation, and the immovable patience of the Oriental, he opened the bonnet and peered into the infernal arrangements; tried cranking again, again failed.

With a muttered exclamation Bryan got out and gave the crank a hearty swing. No result.

The man had crawled underneath the body, and now emerged, voluble in Hindi.

Bryan walked to where the Maharajah still sat waiting with what patience he might.

"Is it a burst tyre?" he asked.

"No, your Highness. He says the axle has snapped. He can do nothing. He asks if he walk down the road a mile or two and telephone for another car. It seems the only thing to do. Shall I tell him to start at once?"

"Yes," assented His Highness. "I suppose it was my fault really. I called to him to go slow rather suddenly, and he, not expecting any order, was flustered, and thought I meant him to stop. He jammed on the brakes and snapped the crank-axle. Yes! Tell him to sart off at once, telephone, and come back to us here. We must wait; there's nothing else for it."

Bryan spoke a few words to the chauffeur, who immediately started at a run and was soon lost to sight around a bend in the road.

"THE PEARL OF LOVE."

THE GREAT ROMANCE OF INDIA

H. G. WELLS' FAVOURITE STORY.

The following short but exquisite story of H. G. Wells, the great international author and thinker, was published in the "Sunday Express" in mail week on the eve of the publication of a voume of stories by the author. He regards the story as his favourite as it is bound to be with the reader.

The pearl is lovelier than the most brilliant of crystalline stones, the moralist declares, because it is made through the suffering of a living creature. About that I can say nothing, because I feel none of the fascination of pearls.

Their cloudy lustre moves me not at all. Nor can I decide for myself upon that age-long dispute whether The Pearl of Love is the cruellest of stories or only a gracious fable of the immortality of beauty.

Both the story and the controversy will be familiar to students of medieval Persian prose. The story is a short one, though the commentary upon it is a respectable part of the literature of that period. They have treated it as poetic invention, and they have treated it as an allegory meaning this, that, or the other thing.

Theologians have had their copious way with it, dealing with it particularly as concerning the restoration of the body after death, and it has been greatly used as a parable by those who write about aesthetics. And many have held it be the statement of a fact, simply and baldly true.

The story is laid in North India, which is the most fruitful soil for sublime love stories of all the lands in the world. It was in a country of sunshine and lakes and rich forests and hills and fertile valleys; and far away the great mountains hung in the sky, peaks, crests, and ridges of naccessible and eternal snow.

There was a young prince, lord of all the lands; and he found a maiden of indescribable beauty and delightfulness, and he made her his queen and laid his heart at her feet.

Love was theirs, full of joy and sweetness, full of hope, exquisite, brave and marvellous love, beyond anything you have ever dreamt of love. It was theirs for a year and a part of a year; and then suddenly, because of some venomous sting that came to her in a thicket, she died.

She died, and for a while the prince was utterly prostrated. He was silent and motionless with grief. They feared he might kill himself, and he had neither sons nor brothers to succeed him. For two days and nights he lay upon his face, fasting across the foot of the couch which bore her calm and lovely body.

Then he arose and ate, and went about very quietly like one who has taken a great resolution. He caused her body to be put in a coffin of lead mixed with silver, and for that he had an outer coffin made of the most precious and scented woods wrought with gold, and about that there was to be a sarcophagus of alabaster, inlaid with precious stones.

And while these things were being done he spent his time for the most part by the pools and in the garden-houses and pavilions and groves and in those chambers in the palace where they two had been most together brooding upon her loveliness. He did not rend his garments nor defile himself with ashes and sackcloth as the custom was, for his love was too great for such extravagances.

At last he came forth again among his councillors and before the people, and told them what he had a mind to do.

He said he could never more touch woman, he could never more think of them, and so he would find a seemly youth to adopt for his heir and train him to his task, and that we would do his princely duties as became him; but that for the rest of it, he would give himself with all his power and all his strength and all his wealth, all that he could command, to make a monument worthy of his incomparable, dear, lost mistress.

A building it should be of perfect grace and beauty, more marvellous than any other building had ever been or could ever be, so that to the end of time it should be a wonder, and men would treasure it and speak of it and desire to see it and come from all the lands of the earth to visit and recall the name and the memory of his queen. And this building he said was to be called the Pearl of Love. And this his councillors and people permitted him to do, and so he did. Year followed year, and all the years he devoted himself to building and adorning the Pearl of Love. A great foundation was hewn out of the living rock in a place whence one seemed to be looking at the snowy wilderness of the great mountain across the valley of the world.

Villages and hills there were, a winding river, and very far away three great cities. Here they put the sarcophagus of alabaster beneath a pavilion of cunning workmanship; and about it there were set pillars of strange and lovely stone and wrought and fretted walls, and a great casket of masonry bearing a dome and pinnacles and cupolas, as exquisite as a jewel. At first the design of the Pearl of Love was less bold and subtle than it became later.

At first it was smaller and more wrought and encrusted; there were many pierced screens and delicate clusters of rosy-hued pillars, and the sarcophagus lay like a child that sleeps among flowers. The first dome was covered with green tiles, framed and held together by silver, but this was taken away again because it seemed close, because it did not soar grandly enough for the broadening imagination of the prince.

For by this time he was no longer the graceful youth who had loved the girl queen. He was now a man, grave and intent, wholly set upon the building of the Pearl of Love. With every year of effort he had learnt new possibilities in arch and wall and buttress; he had acquired greater power over the material he had to use, and he had learnt of a hundred stones and hues and effects that he could never have thought of in the beginning.

His sense of colour had grown finer and colder; he cared no more for the enamelled gold-lined brightness that had pleased him first, the brightness of an illuminated missal; he sought now for blue colourings like the sky, and for the subtle hues of great distances, for recondite shadows and sudden broad floods of purple opalescence and for grandeur and space. He wearied altogether of carvings and pictures and inlaid ornamentation and all the little careful work of men. "Those were pretty things," he said of his earlier decorations; and had them put aside into subordinate buildings where they would not hamper his main design. Greater and greater grew his artistry.

With awe and amazement people saw the Pearl of Love sweeping up from its first beginnings to a superhuman breath and height and magnificence. They did not know clearly what they had expected, but never had they expected so sublime a thing as this. "Wonderful are the miracles," they whispered, "that love can do," and all the women in the world, whatever other loves they had loved the prince for the splendour of his devotion.

Through the middle of the building ran a great aisle, a vista, that the prince came to care for more and more. From the inner entrance of the building he looked along the length of an immense pillared gallery and across the central area from which the rose-hued columns had long since vanished over the top of the pavilion under which lay the sarcophagus, through a marvellously designed opening, to the snowy wildernesses of the great mountain, the lord of all mountains, two hundred miles away.

The pillars and arches and buttresses and galleries soared and floated on either side, perfect yet unobtrusive, like great archangels waiting in the shadows about the presence of God. When men saw that austere beauty for the first time they were exalted, and then they shivered, and their hearts bowed down. Very often would the prince come to stand there and look at that vista, deeply moved and not yet fully satisfied.

The Pearl of Love had still some thing for him to do, he felt, before his task was done. Always he would order some little alteration to be made or some recent alteration to be put back again. And one day he said that the sarcophagus would be clearer and simpler without the pavilion; and, after regarding it very steadfastly for a long time, he had the pavilion dismantled and removed.

The next day he came and said nothing, and the next day and the next. Then for two days he stayed away altogether. Then he returned, bringing with him an architect and two master craftsmen and small retinue.

All looked, standing together silently in a little group, amid the serene vastness of their achievement. No trace of toil remained in its perfection. It was as if the God of nature's beauty had taken over their offspring to himself.

Only one thing there was to mar the absolute harmony. There was a certain disproportion about the sarcophagus. It had never been enlarged, and indeed how could it have been enlarged since the early days? It challenged the eye; it nicked the streaming lines.

In that sarcophagus was the casket of lead and silver, and in the casket of lead and silver was the queen, the dear immoral cause of all this beauty. But now that sarcophagus seemed no more than a little dark oblong that lay incongruously in the great vista of the Pearl of Love. It was as if some one had dropped a small valise upon the crystal sea of heaven.

Long the prince mused, but no one knew the thoughts that passed through his mind.

At last he spoke. He pointed.

"Take that thing away," he said.

G. B. SHAW.

MAN AND HIS BOOTS.

Sir R. Donald writes in "T.P.'s Weekly":—

In the early days of the *Star*, Mr. Massingham, the assistant editor, who was smitten with Fabianism, brought along G. B. Shaw as a leader writer. T.P. paid him £2 2s. a week. G.B.S. was then at the beginning of his journalistic and literary career in London. He was writing stories for Mrs. Besant's magazine "Our Corner," and for these he was paid generously, until he discovered that Mrs. Besant was losing money by the publication, when he refused further remuneration. Copies of the periodical would now bring big prices for the fortunate possessor.

At that time Shaw lived in lodgings in Fitzroy Square, and was not rich in this world's goods. I remember when I called upon him, noticing that the only possessions which he had in abundance seemed to be a superfluity of footwear. He had enough with which to start a boot-shop. He told me that he had been converted to Socialism by hearing an address by Henry George, which directed his attention to the economic problem. He obtained a copy of "Capital," and a study of it converted him to Socialism.

"CORNO DI BASSETTO."

Vegetarianism was popular in London at that time, and Shaw was a resolute Shelleyan vegetarian. He has remained loyal to a vegetarian diet, and while turned seventy his brain power has not in the least diminished and his health remains good. In those Jaegerite days, Shaw had taken to all-wool clothing, but he soon returned to vegetable products for his underclothing. His convictions were fixed and he seized every opportunity of proclaiming them. He was a sore trial to Mr. O'Connor, whose friends in the House of Commons were shocked at Shaw's articles, while the "Star" shareholders were alarmed about their capital. Shaw's journalistic exuberance was diverted, at his own suggestion, to music; and under the mock title of "Corno Di Bassetto," he consecrated with impunity. He was an authority on music—when he chose. His criticisms of a concert, however, sometimes contained more Shavian philosophy on things in general than on the concert itself, and there were occasions when the only reference to music was in the title of the column.

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